The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1873. VOL. 88.--NO. 247.

FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

Internal Revenue Receipts Last Year.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, October 30, 1873.

Internal Revenue Receipts Last Year.

The forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will show that Pennsylvania paid the following internal revenue taxes last year:

On spirits	$ 2,233,932
" tobacco	2,627,219
" fermented liquors	1,156,559
" banks and bankers	396,613

The aggregate internal revenue tax paid by all the States and Territories during the year is as follows:

On spirits	$52,099,371
" tobacco	31,386,303
" fermented liquors	9,324,937
" banks and bankers	3,771,631

DIAMOND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
WASHINGTON, October 30, 1873.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The outstanding legal tenders amount to $369,174,606.

Civil Service Examinations.

The forthcoming civil service examinations in New York city will be fixed for about the 13th of November, the examinations in Cincinnati on or about the 19th of November, and in St. Louis on the 26th of November. Applicants for these examinations may address the heads of all Government departments, including the Commissioner of Agriculture, excepting the Secretary of State, who does not appear in the list of those to whom applications may be sent. Applications for examinations in New York will probably be too late if they do not reach Washington as early as the 2d of November. Applications for examinations in Cincinnati should reach Washington as early as the 6th of November, and for the examinations in St. Louis as early as the 15th of November.

Correction.

A telegram published in Tuesday morning's paper announcing that from three to five hundred mechanics and about one thousand laborers had been discharged from the Washington Navy Yard within the last two weeks is an error, a portion of the dispatch having been omitted in transmission. The discharge alluded to was by the contractors of the Board of Public Works and private establishments. Not more than twenty-five or thirty of all classes have been discharged from the Washington Navy Yard.

Recruits for the Frontier.

The Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service has been directed to send one hundred recruits to Fort Union, New Mexico, for the Fifteenth Infantry, eighty to St. Paul, for the Seventeenth Infantry, and sixty-five to Fort Randall, Dakota, for the Twenty second Infantry.

No Gold Sales or Bond Purchases Next Month.

The Government will not sell gold or purchase bonds next month.

YELLOW FEVER.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 30.—To-morrow's *Appeal* will contain the following:

The undersigned desire to announce to the generous people throughout the entire country, who have come to our assistance with more than princely liberality, that while, as declared this day by our Board of Health, yellow fever no longer exists in an epidemic form, there is nevertheless great need of funds for the 1,200 persons now sick and convalescing, and for the relief of hundreds of families who have been left destitute, and that this necessity will no doubt continue to exist for many weeks to come. Any future contributions of money or supplies will be thankfully received and properly applied.

[Signed] JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.
J. J. BUSBY,
Chairman Citizens' Relief Committee.
A. D. LINDSTAFF,
President Howard Association.
A. E. FRANKLAND,
Secretary Relief Association.

10 P. M.—Mortuary report: Yellow fever, twelve; other causes, five.

Texas.

DENISON, TEXAS, October 30.—The yellow fever is abating at Calvert, Marshall and Columbus, Texas. It has disappeared entirely in other places. The weather is cool, with heavy frosts every night.

Relief for the Sufferers.

BOSTON, October 30.—Robert C. Winthrop, at the request of E. B. Bregerden, of Cincinnati, is urging the different towns in Massachusetts to forward funds promptly for the relief of eleven hundred orphans in Memphis. The Board of Trade is also actively at work.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., October 30.—A benefit performance here for the relief of the Memphis sufferers netted a considerable amount.

NEW YORK, October 30.—The resolution of the Board of Aldermen donating $50,000 in aid of the Memphis sufferers came up for confirmation in the Board of Associate Aldermen this afternoon. The following telegram was read:

MEMPHIS, TENN., October 30.—Morris K. Jessup, President Y. M. C. A.—A telegram in the morning papers here says the New York City Council has donated $50,000 to Memphis. If true, ought you not to see Mayor Havemeyer, and say Memphis has enough for present necessities. The citizens are returning fast.

(Signed.) VINCENT COLLIER.

Several members of the Board said they desired very much to confirm the donation, and thought that though sickness is disappearing, the necessities of the sufferers will not end with the fever. They believed there would be suffering there all winter. The donation was then confirmed, all except two voting for it.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 7:30 P. M., Oct. 30, 1873.

Probabilities for To-day.

For Friday, in the Gulf States, southeastery winds will veer to north and northwest, with lower temperature and cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic States, southerly winds, partly cloudy and hazy weather.

For the Middle States, south and southwest winds and cloudy weather, possibly with rain.

For New England, easterly winds, threatening and rainy, windy weather.

For the lower lakes, winds veering to northwestern, with cloud and snow.

For the upper lake region, rising barometer, northwesterly winds and cold, clearing weather.

Cautionary Signals

Continue at Oswego, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Alpena and Duluth, and are ordered for Grand Haven, Chicago and Milwaukee.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, October 30.—River twenty-two feet; rising since morning. Arrived—Juniata, Pittsburgh; Andes and Allegheny Belle No. 4, Wheeling.

LOUISVILLE, October 30.—River rising slowly; 9 feet 2 inches in canal and 7 feet 2 inches in Indian chute. Business working lively. Weather cloudy and cold. The steamer Mary Houston left for New Orleans on her first trip this season, with a fine trip of freight and passengers and large engagements below. The steamer Ella, with a large lot of miscellaneous freight for the White river and lower Ohio points, left to-day. The Storm No. 3 leaves for Paducah to-morrow with a tow of salt. The Liberty No. 4 leaves also for St. Louis with salt. The John Gilmore and barges leaves for Nashville to-morrow with coke and coal. The Laura Davis leaves for St. Louis to-morrow with a good trip. Among her cargo are 3,000 bbls cement and 500 bbls potatoes. Arrived—United States, Dove No. 2, Charley Bowen and barge, Charmer, Anna, Ella, Belle of Texas, and Mary Houston. Departed—United States, Cincinnati; Tuscarora, Evansville; Anna, New Orleans; Ella, White river; Dove No. 2, Madison, Charley Bowen and barges.

MEMPHIS, October 30.—River business is improving. Arrived—James Howard, J. R. Maude and Susie Silver, New Orleans; Belfast and Carrie Konatz, St. Louis; Cleburne, Helena; Phil. Allen, Friar's Point; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg. Departures—Maude, Kountz and Belfast, New Orleans; Howard and Susie Silver, St. Louis; Cleburne, Helena; Cheek, Napoleon. The City of Vicksburg leaves for St. Louis tomorrow at ten A. M. River stationary; 2 feet 5 inches above low water mark.

EVANSVILLE, October 30.—Cloudy and cold; mercury 40 to 50. River risen four feet. Up—Shannon, 11:30 P. M.; Arlington, 8 A. M.; Fayette, St. Rita Hughes, 7 P. M. Down—Probasco, 9 A. M.; Morning Star, 3:30 P. M.; Frank Forrest, 7 P. M.—generally with good trips.

ST. LOUIS, MO., October 30.—Arrived—Kountz and May Lowry, Missouri River; Lake Superior, Keokuk; John F. Tolle, New Orleans. Departed—Mattie Moore, New Orleans; Lake Superior, St. Paul; Capital City, Vicksburg. River falling slowly. Clear and cool.

LITTLE ROCK, October 30.—Clear and cool; ice this morning. River stationary; 30 inches below. Arrived—Clarksville and Fort Gibson, from Memphis.

NEW ORLEANS, October 30.—No arrivals.—Departed—City of Quincy and E. C. Yeager, St. Louis. Clear and cool. There was a white frost this morning.

NASHVILLE, October 30.—River rising; five feet nine inches on shoals. Weather fair and cold.

CAIRO, October 30.—Arrived—Grand Tower, St. Louis, 6 P. M. River risen five inches. Clear and cool.

VICKSBURG, October 30.—Down—Mary Alice and barges. No boats up to-day. Arrived—Julia. Clear and cool. River rising.

—The last span of the great International Railroad bridge at Fort Erie was successfully placed on Thursday.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Constitutional Convention Adjourned.

The People to Vote on the Constitution on the Second Tuesday of December.

The Regular Election Officers to Conduct the Election.

Convention to Reassemble at Harrisburg to Canvass the Returns.

Mr. S. A. Purviance, Wednesday afternoon, called up his resolution that the Convention shall re-assemble on the second Tuesday after the people shall have voted upon the revised Constitution. A protracted debate ensued, and several amendments were offered and voted down.

The resolution was finally adopted to read that "when the Convention closes its sessions in Philadelphia, it shall meet in Harrisburg on the second Tuesday after the day fixed for the vote on this Constitution."

Mr. Buckalew submitted, from the Committee on Suffrage and Representation, an ordinance for submitting the amended Constitution of Pennsylvania to a vote of the electors thereof.

The Schedule article was resumed, and on motion of Mr. Harry White, the section for organizing the State Senate was amended to provide for the election next year of twenty-eight new Senators, and for keeping in their seats until the expiration of their terms the Senators elected at the elections in the present year and in 1872, these numbering twenty-two, and making the total number fifty. The text of the amendment was that in 1874 and 1875 Senators shall be elected in all districts where there is a vacancy, those elected in 1874 to serve for two years and those elected in 1875 for one year. Senators already elected to continue in office until the end of the term for which they were elected.

Another section offered by Mr. Harry White prevailed, requiring that at the general election in 1876 Senators shall be elected from even numbered districts to serve for two years and from odd numbered districts to serve for four years.

Mr. S. A. Purviance suggested to include a provision for the election at the same time of two additional Supreme Court Judges, as having a tendency to awaken greater public interest in the election. Judge Woodward inquired by what authority these new officers could be elected prior to the adoption of the constitutional provision creating them.

The evening session was devoted entirely to the discussion of amendments to the Schedule on second reading. One of these was a proposition of Mr. Andrew Reed, that nothing in the Constitution shall prevent the Legislature from reducing the salaries of the Supreme Court and Common Pleas Judges of the State. The present provision authorizes the Legislature to fix the compensation without reducing it. Objection was made to the wording of Reed's amendment, and it was rejected.

No other material amendment was considered.

On Thursday morning Mr. Knight offered a resolution that a copy of this revised Constitution, written on parchment and signed by the members, be presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, to be placed in its archives. Agreed to.

Mr. Cochran, of New York, sent up the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of all this Convention, it is very important that the Constitution adopted by it should be published in more than two newspapers in each county, and that the Secretary of the Commonwealth be requested to have it published not more than in three consecutive issues of any newspaper in the State, for such reasonable charge for the service as he may first establish for each class of papers. The proposition was discussed for some time and then postponed for the present.

Convention Adjourned—Election Ordered on the Second Tuesday of December.

PHILADELPHIA, October 30.—The Constitutional Convention has agreed upon the second Tuesday in December as the day for voting by the people upon the Constitution.

The Convention will adjourn this evening, but previously will appoint five commissioners to conduct the election in the city of Philadelphia. In the other portions of the State the regular election officers will conduct the election.

The Convention will reassemble after the election to canvass returns.

Boy Crushed Between Rolls—Terrible Scene.

The Cleveland *Leader* says the old rolling mill in Newburg was the scene of a frightful and lamentable accident on Wednesday. John Bevins, a boy about ten years of age, was crushed between the rolls used for forming iron rails, and instantly killed. The boy had brought from his home, a short distance from the mills, his father's dinner, and was about to deliver it when he was attracted by the motion of the ponderous machinery, and stopped to watch its movement. Persons who were standing near him state that he had one foot resting lightly on the swiftly turning iron rolls, and was balancing himself on the other, when he suddenly slipped and his foot and leg passed between the cylinders. The motion of the machinery was so rapid that before it could be stopped, and almost before the few bystanders had an idea of what was transpiring, the boy's entire body had passed through the narrow space, and the form but a moment previous full of life was crushed out of all semblance to the human body. The accident was one of the many that have occurred during many years past. The father of the boy did not see the horrible death of his son, but when informed was nearly crazed with the intelligence.

ST. LOUIS.

A Prize Fighter Murdered.

ST. LOUIS, October 30.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock last night, Patsey Manley, a horse trader, and who was to have fought Martin Broderick in the same ring that Allen and Hogan were expected to fight in, was found by policemen dying in the street, opposite Mike McCoole's saloon, corner of Fifth and Washington streets. He was shot through the left breast. He was removed to the office of Dr. Brown, but died before reaching there. He had been in McCoole's saloon drinking, and it is said had quarreled with Mike. Later in the night Mike McCoole was arrested on the statement of Edward Fitzgerald that he saw McCoole shoot Manley. John Mitchell, a saloon keeper, Tom Best, horse trainer, and Thomas Gartley, barkeeper for McCoole, were also arrested. A pistol was found on Mitchell with one chamber discharged. The whole affair is enveloped in mystery, which the Coroner will endeavor to unravel.

The Coroner's jury, who held an inquest this afternoon on the remains on Patsey Manley, returned a verdict that he was killed by a pistol shot fired by Mike McCoole.

The Allen-Hogan Prize Fight.

Affairs regarding the Allen-Hogan prize fight have assumed a new aspect. They are to meet this afternoon, and, it is asserted, draw up new articles of agreement to fight in about three weeks, at some point in Canada near Detroit, with the stakes increased to twenty-five hundred dollars a side. This appears to have resulted mainly at least from the fact that the bruisers became satisfied they could not fight in Illinois, owing to the vigilance of the authorities, who, under Governor Beveridge's instructions, were on the alert in five counties up and down the river from this point. The Governor said so far as to order one hundred muskets and ammunition to Fort St. Louis yesterday to be used in defense of the Illinois laws if necessary.

Later.—Allen and Hogan have signed a supplemental articles of agreement that they will fight at a place and time set by Jack Looney and Tom Kelly, and the stakes to be increased to two thousand a side. Looney and Kelly are understood to have named Omaha as the place and November 15th as the time for the mill.

The Senate Transportation Committee at Work.

The Senate Transportation Committee held a lengthy session here to-day, during which the Merchants' Exchange Committee presented a report, embracing a great amount of information relative to the trade and commerce of the Mississippi Valley, the means and cost of transportation, and the capabilities of the Mississippi river as an outlet to the sea. The report states that the chief obstructions to the navigation of the river, and which prevent the cheap transportation of the heavy products of the valley to the ocean, are the Rock Island and Des Moines rapids, shoal places and bars at about a dozen points, sunken wrecks and snags, and the bar at the mouth of the river. The widening of the channel at Rock Island, the completion of the canal at Des Moines, the construction of wing dams at shoal places, the removal of wrecks and snags, and the construction of the Fort St. Philip Canal, would, in the opinion of the Exchange Committee, result in affording sufficient constant depth of channel from St. Paul to New Orleans for steamers and barges, and reduce the cost of transportation to a uniform price not exceeding the lowest present average. Particular attention is called to the barge system now in use, both above and below St. Louis, and its many advantages in moving grain in bulk, and other products of the valley.

Capt. Isaac M. Mason, Superintendent of the Keokuk Northern Packet Company, Captain John A. Scudder, of the St. Louis and Memphis Packet Company and Captain Howartzick, Superintendent of the Mississippi Valley Barge Line, explained at length the various obstructions to free navigation of the river, and how the difficulties can be overcome at comparatively light expense. Several other prominent gentlemen presented their views and answered many other questions asked by members of the committee, and a number of others will give information to-morrow. It is also expected that several grangers from this and surrounding States will have a consultation with the committee and present their claims for cheap transportation.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, October 30.—The steamship Algeria, from Liverpool, has arrived.

LONDON, October 30.—The steamships Australia and Italy, from New York, have cut out.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

Letter from the Count de Chambord.

HIS POLICY EXPLAINED.

A Spanish Insurgent Man-of-War Sunk.

SIXTY-SIX LIVES LOST.

A Famine Threatened in Bengal.

FRANCE.

An Appeal to the Army.

PARIS, October 30.—President MacMahon has issued an order of the day to the army, in which he alludes with severity to the insubordinate conduct of Gen. Bellamarre, and appeals to their patriotism to maintain discipline and support the laws.

Letter from the Count de Chambord.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—The Count de Chambord has written a letter to M. De Chesnelong, one of the delegation from the Right, which recently waited on him. The Count says misapprehensions have arisen tending to obscure his policy, which is as clear as day. He owes the whole truth to the country. He is asked to sacrifice his honor. He emphatically declares that he retracts nothing, and curtails nothing of his previous declarations. The claims of yesterday foreshadow what would be exacted to-morrow. He cannot inaugurate a strong reign by an act of weakness. He energetically refuses to relinquish the "white flag." He indignantly repels the insinuations that he mistrusts the valor of the soldiers. On the contrary, he seeks to confide to them all he holds dear. He ignores none of the country's glories, and continues: "We have great work to accomplish, which I am ready to undertake at any moment. This is why I wish to remain entirely as I am. Were I enfeebled to-day, I would be powerless to-morrow. The issue at stake is the reconciliation of social order and the energetic insurance of law, order and prosperity. Especially should we not fear to employ force in the service of order and justice. Conditions and guarantees are spoken of (were any required) by the Count of Paris, who comes to me spontaneously. At the dictates of patriotism, I preserved intact our traditions and liberties, and have a right to reckon on equal confidence."

The letter concludes as follows: "My personality is nothing; principle is everything. France will see an end to her troubles when she understands this. I am the necessary pilot, alone capable of guiding her into port, because I have the mission of authority. France cannot perish, because Christ still loves her."

The Bazaine Court Martial.

In the Bazaine Court Martial, to-day, a woman named Imbert testified that she carried three dispatches from Metz to Thionville on the 21st of August.

The President of the Court complimented the witness on her courage and patriotism.

Major Lagosse deposed that General Durchet entrusted him with a dispatch for Marshal Bazaine, stating that McMahon, with 120,000 men, would arrive at Stenay on August 27th, and requesting Bazaine to march as soon as he heard the first cannon. Upon the arrival of Lagosse at Thionville, Gen. Turner, commandant of the town, made three copies of the dispatch, and promised to forward them to Metz.

Gen. Turner was next called. He betrayed much confusion of mind while giving his testimony. He said he had no recollection of the particular dispatch spoken of by the last witness, but believed he forwarded it. He did not know whether if reached Metz. He remembered forwarding copies of a dispatch from MacMahon to Bazaine on the 27th of August by three messengers. Two of these messengers he knew reached Bazaine's headquarters, and one of them was Fleuhant, who was examined yesterday.

Plot to Seize President MacMahon's Niece.

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* reports that a secret society at Antim had formed a plot to seize the niece of President MacMahon and hold her as a hostage. The *Gazette* adds that several arrests have been made of parties implicated in the conspiracy.

The Republicans Jubilant.

The Republicans are jubilant. A meeting of Deputies of the Left Centre was held this evening, M. Leon Say presiding. A resolution was adopted declaring that the time had arrived for giving up the provisional state and organizing a Conservative Republic.

Meeting of the Royalist Committee.

PARIS, October 30.—A meeting of the Royalist Committee was held to-day, at which Mm. Decrasses, De Auffret, De Larcy and De Chesnelong were present. A telegraphic dispatch was received from the Count De Chambord requesting his letter to M. De Chesnelong be published in full. All agreed that the letter was fatal to the hopes of the Monarchial coalition.

PARIS, October 30.—M. de Chambord received the letter of the Count de Chambord on Sunday last. He immediately returned it to the Count, and wrote to him repeatedly, urging him to modify it, but without avail. The Count insisted on its publication verbatim.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Failure of Erie Brokers.

LONDON, October 30.—The failure of a house dealing in Erie is announced. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the house received on order from Jay Gould to sell fifty thousand shares of Erie, and took the contract personally as buyers.

CANADA.

Pacific Railway Survey.

OTTOWA, October 30.—The last of the Canada Pacific surveying parties for this year left Collingwood this morning for Neepigon Territory.

INDIA.

A Famine Threatened in Bengal.

CALCUTTA, October 30.—Advices from the Province of Bengal show that the crops are failing, and an impending famine cannot be avoided.

SPAIN.

A Man-of-War Sunk.

MADRID, October 30.—Sixty-six lives were lost by the sinking of the intransigente vessel Fernando El Catolico.

AUSTRIA.

Illness of the Empress.

VIENNA, October 30.—The Empress of Austria is ill. Her condition causes alarm.

THE CROPS.

Comparative Statement.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., October 30.—Reports dated October 15, received at the office of the National Crop Reporter, indicate the condition of this year's crops, as compared with those of 1872, as follows:

On corn in the States producing half the entire crop of the United States, there is a loss of 26 per cent.; on wheat in the States producing over 40 per cent. of the entire crop, a gain of 6¼ per cent.; on oats in the States producing 40 per cent. of the entire crop, a loss of 9 per cent.; on hay in the States producing over one-third of the entire crop, a loss of 7 per cent., and on swine in the States producing one-third of the entire crop, a loss of 4 1.5 per cent.

The indications are that a largely increased acreage of winter wheat has been sown this fall, and with few exceptions the condition of the growing crop is above the average. Reports of the condition of the corn crop lead to the conclusion that the estimated losses will be further increased as the extent of the damage becomes better known. The proportion of soft corn is very large.

The report of the condition of fattening hogs from sections where corn was most damaged by frost, indicates that the average weight will be less than last season. The inferior fattening quality of the grain and a belief among farmers in higher prices for corn is inclining them to dispose of their stock in a comparatively immature condition. Reports from Iowa and Illinois indicate increasing losses from hog cholera.

NEW ORLEANS.

An Attempt to Enforce Social Equality.

NEW ORLEANS, October 30.—It is reported that on Monday a party of negroes went on board the steamer Pargoud at Goodrich's Landing, demanding social equality. They were driven off by the officers and crew of the boat. The negroes dispatched messengers for reinforcements with arms. Before they arrived the boat backed out, but many shots were fired at her by the mob on shore. Nobody was hurt.

Labor Troubles.

A band of striking longshoremen attempted to interfere with those working for less than four dollars per day, but the police dispersed them.

FIRES.

Freehold, New Jersey.

FREEHOLD, N. J., October 30.—A fire, which broke out in the *Enquirer* office this morning, burned the post office, court house, jail, offices of the County Clerk and Surrogate, and several lawyers' offices and stores were burned. Loss $150,600; insurance about one-half that amount.

Reno, Nev.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 30.—The whole business portion of Reno, Nevada, two blocks, is in ashes. Destruction of three or four fireproofs is estimated at over [illegible] dollars, with very little insurance.

NEW YORK.

Detectives Irving and Farley on Trial.

TWEED TO BE TRIED NEXT WEEK.

The Union Trust Company to Resume Business.

SEVERAL BUSINESS SUSPENSIONS.

20,000 Girls Thrown Out of Employment.

NEW YORK, October 30, 1873.

Business Failures.

The failure of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. is announced.

The failure of a firm of German shipping merchants is announced, but excites little discussion.

A temporary suspension of C. Millmon Schmidt & Co. has taken place. The firm is in the produce export trade. The suspension is said to be not of a serious nature. A great amount of goods and grain had been sent over to Europe, against which a draft was drawn. It is impossible to obtain money upon them, and consequently it became necessary for the firm to suspend payment.

Lloyd, Hamilton & Co., of this city, have suspended. They were largely interested in Pennsylvania.

The *Express* says: The suspension of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. is one of the worst records of the panic. No statement is out of the amount of their acceptances, but it is several millions, and $2,000,000 of it is said to be held by New York banks, bankers and private buyers. Their paper has always been attractive to buyers. There is no doubt that the antagonism of rival concerns to Rhode Island had much to do with the suspension, and the publication of the embarrassment of the Spragues is accounted for in this way. Arrangements were perfected which would have carried the concern through but for these publications.

Trial of Captain Irving and Patrolman Farley.

The trial of Captain Irving and patrolman, Farley of the detective police, has been begun before the Police Commissioners.

The charges against the officers were preferred by Chief Clerk Hawley, and among the specifications is the one investigated on Monday, being in their custody, delivered to them a package containing $17,250 in United States bonds, a letter of credit for $500, and a diamond ring valued at $1,000, with the express understanding that they were to be used in the defense of McDonnell, and that in pursuance of this understanding they returned $600 worth of bonds to McDonnell, having good grounds for believing and knowing that the bonds were the property of the Bank of England. It is also testified that the officers charged were in communication with McDonnell by mail and telegraph, and had entered into the conspiracy to defraud the Bank of England.

The counsel for the Bank of England refused to go to trial on all these specifications, on the ground that they had never been included in the charges made by the bank. After argument by the counsel, the specifications were amended and testimony was taken.

The Union Trust Company to Resume Business.

A meeting of the trustees of the Union Trust Company was held to-day to take action on the results of the examination into its affairs. The capital remains unimpaired and there is a considerable surplus. The present officers and the committee of the company tendered their resignations, with the view of reorganizing. Resolutions were adopted increasing the capital stock to $2,000,000, double the present amount. New stock is to be offered to the present stockholders to November 15, to an amount equal to that now held by each, 25 per cent. payable November 20, 25 per cent. on December 10th, and the remainder on call after December 1st, upon thirty days' notice. It was resolved, also, to resume business on or before December 1st, next. Committees were appointed to carry into effect the above resolutions.

The Manufacturing Establishments in Paterson.

The following items are received regarding manufacturing establishments in Paterson, New Jersey: Dexter, Lumber & Co.'s silk mill resumed operations to-day, with a force of two hundred hands. The Strang Silk Mill is running on half time, but the wages have not been reduced. Havill & Booth's silk mill is running with a force of less than one hundred hands, working three-quarters time. When in full operation four hundred and fifty are employed. The Passaic Rolling Mill is working full time. The Paterson Iron Company is working one hundred men, and will continue through the winter. The Latimer Boiler Works, Watson Manufacturing Company and the McNab & Harlem Company have plenty of work on hand, and will probably continue through the winter.

Condition of the Franklin Institution for Savings.

The commissioners appointed by the Governor to make an examination of the Franklin Institution for Savings report the whole amount of liabilities at $2,819,723. The resources are: Bank stock, $163,000; bonds, $208,000; mortgages on real estate, $1,561,243; loans on good collaterals, $37,700; cash, $25,280; loans on personal security, $824,500, of which the Spragues have $767,000. Even if the Spragues should prove worthless, the bank would still be able to pay 70 per cent.

20,000 Working Girls Thrown Out of Employment.

One of the effects of the panic was the throwing out of employment of at least twenty thousand working girls from different factories at Newark, N. J. The Trenton Zinc Works discharged thirty hands to-day.

Corrupt Jurors and Court Officers.

Judge Davis, in his charge to the Grand Jury to-day, said complaint would be made against petit jurors for violation of oath, and court officers for negligence and corruption. Tale is supposed to have reference to acts in connection with Stokes' trial.

Suit Against Gen. Butler.

The suit of Wm. E. Britton vs. Benjamin F. Butler, to recover $15,000, the amount of two drafts sold by General Butler in 1862, while he was Military Governor of New Orleans, came on to-day before Judge Woodruff in the United States Circuit Court.

Banks Assisting Each Other.

It is understood that all the banks have come into an arrangement for guaranteeing, to the extent of fifty per cent upon their capital, the deposits of the First National, Second National and Globe National banks.

Extending the Signal Service.

A force of eleven men connected with the Signal Service commenced work at Sandy Hook to-day to build a new Government line of telegraph to connect the signal stations on the Jersey coast.

Bonds Going to England.

The Bank of England claims the return of six thousand dollars in bonds and certain diamond rings.

"Boss" Tweed to be Tried Next Week.

Wednesday next has been fixed for the trial of William M. Tweed on the so-called big indictment.

INDIANA.

Quiet Restored at Centreville.

RICHMOND, IND., October 30.—The threatened raid from the western portion of the county to aid in the recapture of the Centreville jail from a guard of fifty deputies did not take place last night, although at ten o'clock, we learn from a reliable (Cambridge City) source, a party was going from there. Warning to the same effect was also privately sent to the authorities here, and was a general theme of street discussion. There was not the slightest disturbance at Centreville last night, and to-day a working force 200 strong has been employed there, suitably protected by guards.

The Democratic City Treasurer of Fort Wayne Charged with Fraud.

FORT WAYNE, IND., October 30.—It is now two weeks since a report was made to the City Council by an accountant, whom the Finance Committee had employed, that there was a deficiency of nearly $6,000 in the accounts of John Droegmyer, the Democratic Treasurer of the city. Mr. Droegmyer said that if the city would wait two weeks, until their next regular meeting, he would explain the matter satisfactorily. The two weeks are up on the night, but Mr. Droegmyer asked for two weeks more. In the meantime it had been discovered that Mr. Droegmyer's bond of $250,000, which the City Clerk read to the Council after Mr. Droegmyer's re-election last May, was a forgery, having been pinned on the old bond and read as though all the signatures were attached to the new bond, although the latter contained only one signature, the Treasurer himself not having signed it. Affidavits were presented to the Council charging the Treasurer with fraud, and he was suspended from office by the Council. He still refuses to hand over the books and the office to the Mayor until the trial comes off, which is set for next Tuesday evening. The City Attorney is to be assisted in the prosecution by the firm of Coombs, Miller & Bell. There is good authority for saying that Mr. Droegmyer was not worth a dollar when he took the office, two years ago last May, having previously been a clerk in a clothing store at a small salary. His legitimate proceeds of the office are not over $2,000 a year. On this he has supported a large family, and has been engaged through the summer in building a $5,000 house on a $2,500 salary, all of which is said to be in his wife's name. He has been considered heretofore a pleasant, kind-hearted German fond of lager beer, but supposed to be above stealing. The indignation against him is intense.

Artesian Well.

The artesian well now being sunk here is about 850 feet in depth.

—The Superintendent of the Young Men's Christian Association of Boston announces it worse than useless for the poor and laboring classes to seek that city for employment, that remunerative labor cannot be furnished to one out of fifty of its now idle thousands.

RAILWAY DISASTER.

Collision on the Chicago & Northwestern Road.

ONE MAN CRUSHED TO DEATH.

OMAHA, October 30.—The Pacific Express on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, that left here last night with eleven of the Directors aboard, was run into in the rear by a freight train, this side of Cedar Rapids, this morning. J. B. Watkins, Superintendent of the Iowa Division, who was standing on the platform, was caught between the Directors' car and the Pullman car and killed. No one else was injured and no cars were thrown from the track.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, October 30.—The following are the circumstances of the accident on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad near here this morning, by which John B. Watkins, Superintendent of the Iowa Division, was almost instantly killed: The regular Pacific express train from the West, due at Cedar Rapids at 5 A. M., had attached to it the General Superintendent's car, in which were Albert Keep, President of the road; James Howe, General Manager; Marvin Hughett, General Superintendent; John B. Watkins, Superintendent of the Iowa Division; M. Johnson, Chief Engineer; W. Perry, Director, and Horace Williams, President of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad Company, who were on a tour of inspection over the road. When the train arrived at a point three miles west of this place, the engine broke down, and the engineer stopped the train so as to disconnect one side of the engine. Immediately upon stopping he sent one brakeman up the track with a lantern, it being yet dark, to signal freight train No. 14, which was about ten minutes behind the passenger. It soon came thundering around the curve, about a quarter of a mile back of where the express stood. The engineer, seeing danger ahead, at once reversed his engine; but being on a down grade, the wheels slid along the track, throwing out a blaze of light all the way down, until it reached the passenger train, which it struck with such force as to drive the coaches about two hundred feet along the track before they stopped. The freight engine was a total wreck. The tender and first freight car were completely telescoped.

The engineer jumped off just before the collision, and escaped unhurt. The fireman stayed on the engine, and was thrown into the tender, narrowly escaping with his life. Mr. Watkins, hearing the freight approaching, jumped from his sleeping birth, and calling upon Mr. Keep and others to follow him, opened the door, and while standing on the third step of the front platform of the Directors' car, the engine struck it, and the platform breaking to pieces, Mr. Watkins was crushed between the Pullman and Directors' car, the iron railing striking him just above the hips, cutting his left leg nearly off just below the trunk and fearfully cutting his bowels. He lived about twenty minutes and was conscious almost to the last. He could not be extricated from his fearful position, and breathed his last pinioned between the two cars.

Mr. Keep had a very narrow escape. He followed Mr. Watkins on the platform and was thrown with great force through the door of the Pullman car, receiving many slight wounds on different parts of his body. The rest of the party escaped unhurt.

RAILWAYS.

California and Texas.

PHILADELPHIA, October 30.—A meeting of stockholders of the California and Texas Railway Construction Company, to-day, adopted unanimously a resolution providing for the sale of the company's bonds, first mortgage, &c., to the company's own shareholders, at low rates, to secure the proper completion of the road. Thomas Scott presided at the meeting.

Pennsylvania.

For ten days past there have been rumors of differences in the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and to-day a report was received with some degree of credit. Mr. Thompson, President of the Company, authorizes a statement to be made that the rumors are entirely unfounded, and that the chief officers of the road, and its direction generally, are acting in entire accord and harmony.

Philadelphia & Erie.

At a meeting of the City Councils this afternoon the subject of an investigation of the accounts of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company was indefinitely postponed. This ends a matter which has been hanging fire for nine months.

PHILADELPHIA.

The "Age" Newspaper for Sale.

PHILADELPHIA, October 30.—On account of the death of Col. Biddle, the *Age* establishment, the only Democratic paper in Philadelphia, is now advertised for sale.

Suspensions.

The dry goods house of Morgan, Young, Attemes & Co. have suspended. Their liabilities are $600,000. They will be able to pay from seventy-five to eighty cents on the dollar. The house sold upwards of two million dollars' worth of goods annually.

The suspension of Wm. M. Lloyd, banker of Allentown, is reported here. Although Mr. Lloyd has some half a dozen offices throughout the State, his failure is not very heavy.

In consequence of the suspension of Lloyd, Hamilton & Co., of New York, Wm. Lloyd & Co., bankers in Altoona, Pa., suspended to-day.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—A large number of indictments have been found against lottery dealers in New York.

—A dispatch from Rosebud, Wisconsin, says a brakeman named John George, of Madison, was killed by falling from a train on Thursday morning.

—On Thursday morning, owing to a misplaced switch, two freight trains came in collision near Port Jervis, on the Erie road. Both locomotives were badly smashed, and eleven cars, with their contents, burned.

—As Lents' Circus was parading in Atlanta, Ga., on Thursday, a prominent firm lost $600 while the proprietor was standing at the front door looking at the circus. The thief entered through a back door and took the money.

—The dead body of a Mr. Milner was found in his cotton field near Fulton, Ky., on Wednesday. He was evidently murdered with a club, which was found near the body. A negro named Joe Bradshaw, who was seen to enter the field in the forenoon, was suspected of being the murderer, and parties pursued him to Padnash, where he was captured. He broke away from his captors while on the way to jail, ran aboard the steamer Idlewild, and finding that he would be re-captured, jumped into the river with handcuffs on, and was drowned.

KEYSTONE BREVITIES.

A MAN named J. Preston, a plasterer by trade, was found dead on Monday in the old jail at Scranton. He had gone in there on Friday to do some repairs, when he took with a fit of apoplexy and died.

THE eldest son of Alexander Lowry, of Red Hot, Crawford county, a boy seven years old was almost instantly killed on Saturday afternoon by the falling shaft of a "bull-wheel," left in a balancing position.

ON Thursday of last week Mr. Webster Foulke, of South Strabane township, Washington county, while tying up corn fodder, had his foot caught on a corn stub and he fell back on his arm, breaking it between the elbow and wrist.

ROBERT CRITHERS, a workman employed by S. E. Bundy's Planing Mill, at Linesville, Crawford county, had his right arm terribly mangled on Monday while at work in the mill, by it having caught in the machinery connected with the door factory.

NELSON E. WADE, the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. McBride, near Williamsport, on the 22d of July last is now chained to the floor, as he succeeded in breaking all the handcuffs the jailor could put upon him. He will be executed on the 6th of November.

THE Oil City *Derrick* thus tells of a fire at Petrolia on Tuesday: "Gus. Spence, a young son-in-law of farmer Speakly and a particular friend of the producing interest, took his lantern and visited his flowing well last evening, thereby reducing the amount of oil stock four hundred barrels."

SAMUEL SHARP, aged 59 years, who attended to the handling of all the baggage at Parkersburg station, Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by the Lancaster train east at ten o'clock Saturday morning and instantly killed. He had gone out on the track to escape an approaching train, only to be struck and killed by another, which he did not see.

How to Live Economically.

The problem of how to economize in living is one that engages the serious attention of a great many people. "Many a little makes a mickle" was one of Benjamin Franklin's "Poor Richard" truisms that summarizes the whole system of popular extravagance. If you wish to save money, economize in little as well as in large items of expenditures. For all the household purchases for which polishing powders, Bath brick and soap are usually used, excepting the

...AZETTE.

...ETTE BUILDING,
...ue and Smithfield Street.

...N P. REED.
...D L. FLEMING,
...W. REED.
...CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegh...y County.

TERMS FOR 1873.
DAILY GAZETTE.
...ar, one year.....$10 00
...Six months.....5 00
...For three months.....2 50
...For one month.....1 00
...ek, payable to Agent or Carrier.....15
...All remittances should be made by express or in Money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.
...Subscribers.....$1 50
...Six months.....75
...If not paid for within the year 25 cents will be charged to the terms of the list. Postmasters are requested to act ...ly.
...Full address, postoffice, county and State, ...ould be plainly given. In order that there may be ...o mistake in forwarding papers.
...Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE ...Weekly will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.
REED & CO.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1873.

Bonds at Frankfort 97½

Petroleum at Antwerp 39f.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 109½@109¾

A Russian has succeeded in overcoming the difficulties hitherto experienced in managing calcium lights. In place of two carbon points, as under the old arrangement, only one piece of charcoal is needed. This is connected with an electro-magnetic machine and inclosed in a brass tube, from which the air is extracted. The tube is then filled with gas, and hermetically sealed. The great advantages of this arrangement are its cheapness and its perfect safety in mines.

We intimated, some days since, that a panic was pending on the Continent, and particularly in Vienna,—and that in the latter city it promised to be worse than was that in May last. The blow has already fallen,—and the Government is compelled to intervene, to save the business houses and banks. There is reason to apprehend the enlargement of the scope of the panic, and the large cities of the entire Continent may yet be affected. It is partially attributable to the panic in this country, but more than this, to speculation.

While we have the gratifying intelligence from Memphis that the yellow fever scourge has abated, we are made aware that it has wrought fearful havoc among the population of that city. About one in five of the inhabitants remain. Of the four fifths gone, there have been but 1,500 deaths; but fear has driven the people away. Thus, even where the people have not been stricken down with the disease, they have been made to know that an epidemic can exert indirect injuries. Never did a city suffer more, in one form or other, than has Memphis, and the appeals for charity are worthy the most liberal response.

We hope the Constitutional Convention will submit their work in separate sections, or articles, to the votes of the people. There are portions of it that will naturally come under discussion, although we incline, as it is now amended, to favor the work as a whole. There are some features we would prefer to see modified, but, as the evils are much less than the good, we can bear them rather than forego the benefits. Yet with this admitted, we join with an eastern cotemporary in saying, let there hereafter be no more Constitutional Convention, but a commission of three or five persons, who shall simply amend, or revise the existing document.

Stokes has obtained a mild verdict, and, under all the circumstances, a very moderate sentence. His counsel made exceptions to several features of the Judge's charge, and were preparing themselves, by this course, for a vigorous effort to secure another trial should the outcome not be in accordance with their wishes. We hardly imagine that they will seek to evade the very mild sentence of four years in the State Prison. To seek another trial, with the possibility of a conviction of murder in the first degree would seem very like tempting the fates. Certainly the country is tired of this affair, and if Stokes is wise he will be content with the sentence he now has.

Perhaps a better subject for an even and long continued argument than that of an elective judiciary could not be well imagined. Those journals which make a point against an appointed judiciary are met with such happy examples of the elective article as Barnard and Cardozo, of New York. Our impression is, that in this State, where we have an elective judiciary, there has rarely, if at all, been occasion for complaint because of the character of the men selected. On the other hand, in New Jersey, where the judiciary are appointed, pure men are uniformly selected for the position. We judge it is more the fault of the prevailing immorality of New York that its judges there have been bad. Either system, by itself, is well enough.

It has been so continuously denied that any practical benefits have come to Louisiana under Republican rule, that it is occasionally agreeable to mention a few undeniable facts bearing on the subject. For example since the Republicans assumed control of the State there were only 100 schools, of which 50 were in New Orleans; that there are now 1,100 schools, attended by over 100,000 children; that the deposits in the Freedmen's Bank since its organization have reached $50,806,503 36, the deposits for the month of July last being $1,176,336 24; that the colored people, who on the day of emancipation did not even own the clothes on their backs, now represent property to the amount of $50,000,000, and of the yearly products of the State $12,000,000 are owned and controlled by colored men.

There will, doubtless, be some things to remedy in the new Constitution, even after it has received the most careful attention, on the part of the body having it in charge. The Philadelphia *Ledger* points out one result of the method of apportioning Senators since remedied. Certain counties have separate representation, whilst the remaining forty-nine counties are to be joined in districts of "compact and contiguous territory" upon a basis of 70,439 ratio for each Senatorial district. It so happens that the four counties of Lancaster, Schuylkill, Berks and Dauphin, which adjoin Lebanon, are by this arrangement given separate representation, which must be eminently satisfactory to their people, but these four completely enclose the county of Lebanon, which has but 34,000 population, not one-half the ratio. The problem suggested is, where can Lebanon county find the "compact and contiguous territory" with which to unite in forming a Senatorial district of the necessary ratio? As the case stands now, she will have to go without Senatorial representation, if the "contiguity" is insisted upon. The Constitutional Convention may have to devote a few hours to the solution of this problem.

While we fully appreciate the good purpose that leads persons to imagine that a secular newspaper can only admit to its advertising columns what it will strictly endorse, in point of morality, and in every other particular, it is not realized how difficult this is. A paper named the *Witness*, in New York, sought to manage on this plan, but ever and anon is caught up. It recently refused to admit an announcement of Bradlaugh's lecture, because it understood that the lecturer had once been accused of atheism. It likewise refused to advertise Barnum's Menagerie, because people might thereby be tempted to visit the circus at the same time. But recently the wicked counting room people took an advertisement for "imported cigars," in very large type, with the addendum "sample room in the rear," in very small type. This passed the attention of the editor for some days, until a friend reminded him that the sample room was something very like a bar room, where, as his piety revolted, and the obnoxious advertisement was ordered out. The religious editor on duty in a daily newspaper office, with a perverse counting room to contend with, must be sorely tormented.

The New York *Times*, speaking of the effect of the panic on particular industries, says "the iron, cotton and wool interests show most signs of distress, but in the first two of these it will be remembered that the check in production is not entirely due, perhaps not mostly due, to difficulty in meeting wages payments, but to uncertainty as to the price of raw material, which has gone down steadily for some time. A turn in prices, if it extended to these articles, might put a very different face on affairs. There is, moreover, general agreement of testimony as to the ability of operatives to sustain a temporary suspension. It is one of the curiosities of the situation that while laborers are being discharged by the thousand throughout the country, the puddlers in the great iron mills on the Troy flats, who have received an average of $5 per day, are on a strike to secure fifteen cents more refused by the employers."

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS.

The opinion is becoming general and decided that the most that can be expected from business during the fall and winter is slow and gradual recovery from the effects of the recent panic. In the spring, there will be a general resumption of business activity doubtless, but during the winter much of the lethargy now existing must of necessity continue. It is strange what revolutions of sentiment have taken place, as to the means which might have been employed to prevent the recent panic. We now see it stated, in papers which were bitterly opposed to trenching upon the $44,000,000 of retired currency, that had the President assured the country, at the inception of the panic, that it would be freely drawn upon, it would have prevented any serious financial trouble. We go a little farther back, and say what we said months since, that it would have been wise to have actually drawn on the reserve fund long since. We believe this would have averted the panic. It is clear that the panic was caused by the inability to change securities into money. But this need not be longer referred to. We believe, now that the panic has come, it has brought with it compensations. These are, not so much a return to specie payments, for these have not fully come, and may not, for months yet, but in curtailing the spirit of speculation and in redistributing wealth. But along with it have come other results, chief among which are the depression of business and the discharge from employment of thousands of workmen. In reference to these we have some suggestions to offer.

1. We hope that where business men can turn their capital without loss, even if they make no profit, they will keep in active business operation and employ as nearly their full force of operatives as possible. There is an obvious consideration of humanity in this. To discharge men unnecessarily, right on the verge of winter, will be to carry suffering and want into family circles, and among helpless women and children. The winter promises to be hard enough at best. Let no man do a single thing that shall have the effect of increasing the burdens of the laboring poor. This aside,—and a business that is kept in progress during a financial stress, even if no money is made, is in better position to take early advantage of improved prospects. Employes that are kept together are more efficient than those newly employed can be, for a time. Thus future advantage, as well as humanity, call upon all in business to keep their works at as nearly their regular standard as is possible.

2. It is better to curtail the number of hours during which work shall be performed, this to involve a proportionate reduction of pay, than to discharge some and retain others. This is the policy adopted by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the considerations which urge it are obvious. It will distribute the loss among several families, and save all from real suffering. There are forms of business where this cannot be done—but where it can, and the expenses for employes must be curtailed, let it be in this manner.

3. As between themselves, we would suggest forbearance in urging collections, so far as this is possible, did we not know that necessity has already compelled this course. But this forbearance should not be taken advantage of unduly. Where persons have the means, they should be more than ordinarily particular in paying debts. A thousand dollars, kept in active circulation, is of almost incalculable benefit among small tradesmen.

4. As to workmen, we would say, be entirely reasonable toward your employers. They may need concessions from you, in the form of extra labor, or time, or in regard to pay. We fully believe employers, in every department of business, are doing their utmost to fully meet all demands, especially those for labor. Yet nothing is more common than disappointments in collections. We hope and believe, no embarrassments will be suffered to grow out of these facts.

We would further say to those who are of necessity discharged from one form of employment,—perhaps that to which they have been accustomed from childhood,—do not stay idle, leaving your families to suffer, so long as you can get *any* kind of work to do. There is no discredit in any honest employment in this country—thank God. It is a thousand times more creditable to any man, that he engage in the most laborious and menial employments, than that he idle his time while his family suffers. If you cannot get work at your trade, and there are trenches to be dug in our streets, or any form of labor open, and you are physically able to perform it, accept a situation till something better offers.

Finally, we would say economise. This lesson of economy must be learned this Winter—let it be begun now. It is pleasant to gratify our tastes and inclinations, but it is necessary that our families be supplied with food. We sometimes think that even here a lesson in economy is needed. Plain, nutritious food, but not extravagant variety, at one time, should be the rule. These are plain words, but we believe them timely and important.

BUCKEYE BREVITIES.

Having annexed Newburg and its 10,000, Cleveland now claims 150,000 population.

The President kissed 74 babies, 113 little girls and 393 ladies during his recent levee at Toledo.

Mrs. Miller, wife of Wesley Miller, a farmer living two miles north of Bellefontaine, was found drowned in a spring on the farm, Oct. 15. There were only about twenty inches of water in the spring.

Dennis Hayes, an employe of the rolling mill at Youngstown, was fatally stabbed by James Williams, another employe, in a quarrel on Sunday night. The man Williams is under arrest, awaiting the result of Haye's injuries.

A river pilot of Wellsville, one day last week, beat his daughter rather severely, and was tried before the Mayor and found guilty. And now the Bunting sails down the stream, and Wellsville mourns. He left the place when he was wanted.

A large barn belonging to Isaac Snyder, at Ford's Station on the Shortline, west of Springfield, was burned on Saturday evening, supposed to have been caused by a spark from a passing train, the building being not over thirty feet from the track. Part of the contents was 6,000 pounds, this year's crop of tobacco, which is a total loss. Loss, $6,000.

On Saturday night after the family had retired to bed, the house of Mr. A. A. Dean, in the village of Pitchin, near Springfield, took fire in the kitchen and was entirely destroyed. So rapidly did the flames do their work that the inmates had little time to save anything, barely escaping with their lives. The building was of frame and the loss is about $1,000, and no insurance.

A. F. Jewell, a conductor in the employ of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, was killed at Shenango on Sunday last. He was running an extra train and was leaning from the platform of a car, holding on to the railing, when his head struck a telegraph pole, and he was thrown under the train, both legs being severed from his body. He died about five hours after.

A sevens accident occurred to Mr. Elias Lavely, of Bucyrus, on Wednesday evening last. On going to his stable on the evening named one of his horses reared up and kicked him squarely and most violently on the cheek bone. Besides the terrific gash on the cheek, the cheek bone is fearfully crushed in on to the cavity beneath it, and at present it is difficult to realize how far the skull and the brain may be affected.

The Massillon Iron and Coal Company's rolling mill at Massillon, will commence the manufacture of iron about the first of December. Two heating furnaces are already in place; the boilers and furnaces are nearly ready, the wood work is about completed, the iron work is being finished as rapidly as possible, and the engines and machinery are being placed in position. They will have a capacity of thirty heating furnaces, but will commence with ten, and increase the number as fast as their business requires it.

LETTER FROM IRELAND.

A Description of a Week in the Country Among the Wild Irish, Who Are Not so Wild After All.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

DUBLIN, October 13, 1873.

IRELAND TO THE AVERAGE AMERICAN.

I may be mistaken, but my impression is, that the average American, when he thinks about Ireland, usually draws a picture of a roystering, turbulent, disaffected island, full of whisky and shillaleghs, beggars and empty mansions, whose owners are absent, spending, in some more genial country, the money squeezed from pauper tenants by hard-fisted, cruel agents. Of course, this picture is colored a vivid green, and perhaps it is water color at that. It is possible that such may have been a true picture of Ireland in by-gone times; it is even possible that there may be portions of the country which justify such a description still; but my experience has taught me that there are other and more pleasing aspects, and, as I have had more than the average opportunities for seeing and learning something of the country, I mean to write an account of a pleasant week spent in a remote part of the kingdom, and leave it to you to decide whether or not it will prove of sufficient interest for you to present it to your readers. Before I begin, however, I must absolve myself from any chance charge of boasting, by stating that my grounds for believing that I know more about Ireland than most native Americans are based upon such knowledge as I have gained by living here for a year and a half.

AN OCTOBER JAUNT.

At half past seven, on what is here called "a soft morning" in October, I hailed an outside car, (for this Irish city of Dublin and the whole of this Irish kingdom is amply provided with good, cheap, public conveyances, such as we, in our largest cities, have hitherto always failed to secure. By way of digression, let me ask why it is that on this side the ocean, be it in Britain or Gaul, Italy or Germany, cheap cab systems are the rule, while on our side they are not even the exception? Why is it that I can call a cab in the street here and be taken to the railway station for a sixpence, while in America I must go to a livery stable and get a carriage, for which I must pay anything from one to five dollars?) However, I hailed a car, which took me and my baggage to the station in time for the 8:15 train, and for four hours thereafter I was whirling, slowly but surely, off into the country; sometimes by the seashore, with occasional harbors filled with brown sailed Irish and Cornish fishing boats; sometimes through rich rolling country, divided by numberless hedges into small fields, green and yellow and brown, with here a black bog and there a meadow dotted over with cattle and sheep. Wherever a country road crossed the track, iron gates at either side, with men to attend to them, guarded against accidents, and every station was neatly and even elegantly built, with a little garden surrounding it, and generally with ivies creeping over its walls and rhododendrons clustering in its corners. At the larger stations, a bridge over, or a tunnel under, the track provided secure means for foot passengers to cross.

SUBURBAN SCENES.

At 12:15 I reached the little station which was my goal, and found half a dozen cars from which to choose one to carry me and my luggage. The drivers of these cars were all comfortably dressed. Not one of them had that garb of rags miraculously pieced together, which is so telling and effective a part of a Killarney experience. Not expecting any credulous American beholders, it paid these men better to dress in whole clothes. For five miles I was driven over a smooth, hard road, arched over with trees and lined with hawthorne hedges covered with red berries, with here and there a blackberry bush, bending under its load of ripe fruit. We passed through a small town where the regular monthly fair was in progress, and the streets were full of country people and cattle and horses; and though there was noise of chaffer and barter and laughter, and even of quarrel, there was no sign of the typical Irishman spoiling for a fight or trailing his coat on the ground hoping for some one to tread on it. Perhaps all of that kind have gone over to America; at any rate that little overflowing village was as orderly as any crowded place I ever saw.

At the end of my five miles I paid my driver the five shillings he asked, and waited in the neat little inn until my friend, who is a Magistrate, came out of the little court house and gave me a hearty Irish welcome. With him came a brother J. P., who induced us, without much urging, to go with him to luncheon. A short walk brought us to a neat avenue leading to a picturesque house, where we did ample justice to a chops and ale, pudding and claret, and such other good things as were set before us; then we bade adieu to our hospitable host, and, mounting into my friend's phaeton, behind a substantial pair of black horses, we drove five more miles to the "haven where we would be," the place where my week was to be passed.

AN IRISH HOME.

Imagine a stately stone mansion, with broad stone terrace and high windows, with bayed wings on either side, and a smooth, green lawn sloping down gently to a miniature lake, in whose shining face are reflected some of the numerous beautiful groups of majestic beech trees with which years and good taste have adorned the lawn. A few white cows graze there. Nor are they less picturesque than the more graceful fallow deer, whose spotted sides and antlered heads can now and then be seen among the trees of the park beyond.

It was not far from sun down when we arrived, and there was an air of rest and peace about everything which was indescribably pleasant, nor was it disturbed, but rather heightened, by the countless rooks that wheeled and cawed above the trees, or the smaller daws, which hopped about the chimnies.

It is pleasant after an eight hours' journey to meet with a kind, hearty welcome, to be ushered to a spacious bed room and to lounge about, with open windows, watching the setting sun until it is time to don one's evening black and white and prepare for dinner. It is equally pleasant to sit at a well appointed table, and, amid cheerful talk, to eat one's soup and mutton and drink one's claret. It is an enhancing pleasure when one's host is celebrated, as mine was, for the excellence of the wines with which his capacious cellars are stored. Nor does a little good music afterwards have any but a beneficial effect upon one's digestion.

AN IRISH "EYE-OPENER."

In the mornings, with a delicious sense of nothing to do, I awoke, and lay enjoying, with all the luxury of utter laziness, the beautiful effect of light and shade made on the distant hills by drifting clouds, when a servant came in to awake me. Let me recommend his manner of doing so to all persons who desire to succeed in that difficult task. In his hand he carried a tall glassful of warm, foaming liquid, which, he said, as he laid his hand on my shoulder to gently shake me, the mistress bade him tell me to drink. I wonder was the Olympian nectar made of a little brandy in the bottom of a tall glass which, was then filled to the top with milk, white and foaming, milked directly from the cow! At any rate that was what this Irish nectar consisted of, and if Jupiter wanted any better, his desires were unreasonable. After drinking that, a bath was the next best thing, and then a brisk walk to the garden, where we ate ripe pears from the walls, and then hurried back to a cheerful, chatty breakfast, at which plans for the day were discussed.

ARCADIAN ENJOYMENTS.

I do not mean to describe day after day of this life, to me so charming. It will be sufficient to say that we had walks or drives every day. There were at least a dozen mansions or castles within easy walking distance, and filled with kind, hospitable, gentle folk. The shooting season was bad, but there were always plenty of rabbits, and then there were hills to climb, picturesque glens to visit, ruins and cromlechs to inspect, and, on Sunday, church to go to. And what was so very pleasant, was to find all the country people we met, peasants or farmers or laborers, looking healthy and comfortable, and greeting us with smiling faces and cheerful salutations: "A fine morning, yer honor!" or, "A blowy day, yer ladyship!" or, "A soft evenin', sur!" The cottages were mostly white-washed, with creepers growing over them, the farm houses were surrounded by neatly thatched stacks of grain or flax, and beside every house was a great pyramid of peat, the universal fuel of the district. Every gentleman's house in the neighborhood was occupied. If there were any absentees, they must have been so perforce, for there was no house for them to live in. Most of the harvests were in safely, for there had just been a fortnight of fine dry weather; but here and there I saw a meadow full of hay making, or a band of potato diggers, whose faces, when I scanned them, showed a general expression of content. And this, let me remind you, was in Ireland, ten miles from a railway station and forty from any large town. I believe this condition of things may be exceptional, but I do not know it to be so, and I have done my best to convey to you the impressions I received. In religion, the population is very evenly divided, but the Protestants and Roman Catholics seemed to have agreed to disagree, and, consequently, did not fight about it. One gentleman, at whose house I was entertained, though a Protestant, had given a lot of ground and a plan, besides paying the architect to supervise the building of a Roman Catholic church. He said if they would build one he wanted them to make it as agreeable an object to look at as possible.

I am treading, however, upon forbidden ground. Politics and religion, closely allied as they are here, are uncongenial subjects, and I will tell you a little more of my pleasant country life, and then, like the wicked, cease from troubling you.

INDOOR ENTERTAINMENTS.

The dry fortnight was at an end, and about every other day now was wet; but there was always plenty to do indoors. There was that very silly but entertaining game of Badminton to play in the long dining room. There were numberless paintings to look at; old family portraits by Reynolds or Kneller, or Sely, or Hamilton, and examples of the Italian, Spanish, and Dutch shools of painting. There were endless portfolios of engravings, and there was the library, filled with choice books of all kinds, where one could sit in the bayed windows and read or look out at the sociable rooks hopping about the wet lawn, with now and then a long tailed, black and white magpie, or a pert little wagtail, darting about over the dripping balustrades of the terrace. Then there was the new and improved game of bezique to be learned, and squails and whist to be played, and at all times music on piano or organ or violin. Then there were two days when the Quarter Sessions sat, and I accompanied my host, who kindly provided me with a seat on the bench, where sat five or six local magistrates, and the "Chairman of the County," who was a baronet and Q. C. from Dublin, and who sat in his wig and gown as President Judge, deciding disputed land questions and disposing of the two criminal charges, which were all that were brought before him. One of these was a lad who stole some cattle and sold them at a fair, and he got six months penal servitude. The other was a miller, who knocked down his employer and stabbed him with a penknife, but the employer plead so earnestly for mercy that he got off with four months' confinement.

The monthly fair of the little town took place while I was there, and the single street was filled with the country people for miles around, buying and selling horses and cattle and making their monthly purchases at the shops, and there was a trader buying up butter and eggs for the Liverpool market.

A PUBLIC PERFORMANCE.

But the great event during my visit was the public reading and concert given in the Protestant Hall, a neat little public hall, where the Orangemen and the Good Templars hold their meetings. This was a great event, I say, and a most agreeable one. There was a grand piano from the deanery and a harmonium from the house where I was a guest. There were two rows of chairs in front, which were reserved seats at a shilling each, and the rest of the hall was filled with benches, seats on which cost three pence. The reserved seats were filled with gentry, farmers and their wives and the better class of shopkeepers. The hall was very well filled with nearly three hundred people. First the Dean, the baronet, chairman of the county, my hostess and her son, played a quartette on violincello, harmonium, piano and violin from Bach, then the Presbyterian minister read "Arnold Winkelreid;" then there was a song by a gentleman, followed by a duetto from Faust on piano and harmonium. Then the curate of the parish read a local legend by Carleton; then there were more songs, more instrumental music, and more readings, and a most entertaining recitation called "The Charity Dinner," by the rector of a neighboring parish. The whole programme was carefully selected, and combined about equally comic and serious items. The applause was hearty and several things were encored, and, I think, audience and performers were equally pleased. This sort of entertainment is by no means unusual in this cheerful community, and as well, I could judge, has no little to do with the general good feeling which seems to prevail. I was told that the audience included several Roman Catholics, though the proceeds of the entertainment were to be added to the fund which is to be raised for the purpose of embellishing the Protestant hall. There were also a number of Methodists there, although that body is here much stricter than in America, and a local preacher was actually engaged that very evening in preaching against such sinful entertainments.

THE "HAPPY VALLEY."

I have no doubt that the good people of that peaceful valley have their quarrels and bickerings, their troubles and contentions, just like the rest of the world. Arcadia, as far as I know, was not situated in Ireland; but I do not believe any exiled Yankee ever got into pleasanter quarters, or spent a quieter, happier week than I did, and I only wish I could, by my description, give you a tithe of the pleasure I experienced.

One of these days I mean to try to tell you something about Irish roads and Irish schools, two of the best of Irish institutions.

W. K.

Thirty seven mills at Falls River, Mass., after Tuesday next will run but four days of each week and eight hours a day. The remaining two mills have November contracts. These mills employ fourteen thousand operatives, and their monthly pay rolls, when in full operation, amount to $450,000.

The officers of the Central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad say they will ask the holders of the first mortgage bonds to fund the first coupons maturing subsequent to this date, and pay the interest on them at six per cent. from date of maturity to November 1, 1876.

RUPTURE.

There are hundreds of people ruptured who don't know what ails them; there are others who don't know what to do for it, nor where to seek for relief or a cure; others again who have had rupture for years, under the false notion that there can be no danger in the future, as there has been none in the past. This is a fatal delusion, and there is no knowing what day the rupture may become strangulated, and call for a painful and dangerous surgical operation. To avoid so fearful a result, make application to some competent person to have a truss applied. Will a truss cure me, you may ask. Very often it will, but it will always retain the rupture so as to make you secure and safe from danger, and at a cost so trifling as to be hardly worth mentioning when compared with the enormous risk you run in letting it alone. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is provided with every appliance suitable to the retention and cure of this terrible evil. He has trusses at a price as low as can be obtained anywhere in the country, and in every variety and quality—of such vast variety, that the most difficult and long standing cases, of years duration, are made manageable and brought within the province of cure. Let no one deceive themselves into the belief that rupture is never curable; but worst than all, let none consent to "let alone" cure.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1863.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,261 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer,

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhoades, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The best assortment in the city at JOSEPH BROWNE'S. Remember the place, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, here, without exaggeration, the finest, best and most complete assortment of Toilet Articles in the city, such as Toilet sets, Perfume cases, Imported Cologne, Lubin's Perfumes, Rimmell's Perfumes and Co. de Aye of every description. Also, Puff Boxes of every style. Persons wishing to purchase Brodnax Prosser should call and examine the large and splendid assortment before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place, where you can purchase anything in this line, cheaper than elsewhere in this city is at

BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,

Cor. Penn avenue and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WM. SEMPLE
Ladies' Felt Suits, $8.
Shawls, all Wool, $1.50.
Shawls, Bargains, $3.
Shawls, Great Bargains, $4.
Ladies' Felt Suits, $3.
Blankets, White, all prices.
Blankets, Colored, cheap.
Flannels, Barred, 4-4 wide, 25c.
Flannels, Plaid, only 18 3-4c.
Flannels, Cotton stripe, 12 1-2c.
Flannels, Grey, 25c.
Flannels, Mixed, 25c.
Kentucky Jeans, 12 1-2c.
Union Cassimeres, 37 1-2c.
Waterproofs, all colors.
Waterproofs, 75c.
Waterproofs, 87 1-2c.
Waterproofs, $1.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

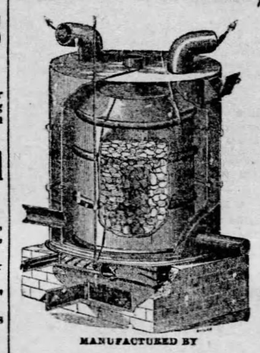
1873. FALL. 1873.
NEW GOODS
JUST OPENED
All the New Shades in
Cashmeres,
Satteens,
Merinos,
Serges,
Mohairs,
Balernos,
Empress,
Poplins,
Chintzes.
We are showing a new and carefully selected stock of Desirable
DRESS GOODS
In all the New Shades.
Also, a full line of
Black Goods,
In every desirable material,
AT LOW PRICES.
A CALL IS SOLICITED.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. 4th Avenue and Market St.
128 BOGGS & BUHL. 128
Absolute Bargains
IN
BLACK DRESS FABRICS,
AT
40c Black Alpacas, the 50c Quality.
50c Black Alpacas, the 60c Quality.
Fine Alpacas and Mohairs, 10 to 15c per Yard, less than usual value.
26 inch All Wool Black Cashmeres at 65c.
46-inch Black Cashmeres at $1.12 1-2.
48-inch Black Cashmeres in very fine.
Also in heavy weights for
SUITS AND TAMAS.
Black Drap De Etes,
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres.
Choice assortment
New Dress Fabrics,
From 12½c to $1.00 per yard in all the fashionable shades, fully 25 per cent. less than SEPTEMBER PRICES.
New English Walking Jackets
NEW DOLMANS, from $9 to $45.
Please call and examine.
BOGGS & BUHL
128 Federal St.
ALLEGHENY.

INSURANCE!
ÆTNA,
OF HARTFORD.
Capital, $3,000,000.
Losses Paid in 54 Years, - $39,000,000 00
Losses Paid in Past 16 Months, 9,000,000 00
ASSETS, MARCH 1, 1873.
Cash in Hand and in Bank..... $ 867,783 80
Mortgage Bonds and Real Estate Securities..... 1,495,655 00
Bank Stock..... 1,337,650 00
United States, State and City Stock, and other Securities..... 2,250,978 96
Total..... $5,950,867 46
LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY
S. S. Carrier, Agt.,
No. 59 Fourth Avenue.

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE
New Millinery Goods.
New Hats and Bonnets.
New Flowers and Plumes.
New Wings and Tips.
New Trimmings.
New Fringes and Gimps.
New Hair Goods.
New Yarns, all kinds.
Corsets, 37 1-2, a Bargain.
Corsets, 75c, worth $1.25.
New Ladies' Underwear.
New Gents' Underwear.
New Gloves and Hosiery.
New Notions.
New Toys.
New Fancy Goods.
New Gents' Furnishing Goods.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Special Bargains
IN
New and Seasonable Goods
AT
A.W. ERWIN & CO.'S
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
AND
No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.
At 10 cents—All the best makes and styles of Prints.
At 8 cents—Good Fast Madder Colored Prints, in the handsomest styles.
At 20 cents—Double Width Barred Country Flannels.
At 25 cents—Barred Country Flannel, all Wool, made at the Mercer Woolen Mill, Mercer, Pa.
At 75 cents—Good Dark Waterproof, worth $1.
At $1—Best Waterproof, Black and Colored—worth $1 25.
At 50 cents—Good Dark Cassimeres, for Men's or Boys' Wear.
BLANKETS—Full stock both Eastern and Country, at the lowest prices.
SHAWLS—At much lower prices than ever before so d.
DRESS GOODS—At 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 37½c, 50c, 62½c, 75c, 87½c and $1 00.
The best and cheapest stock of
DRESS GOODS
We ever offered.
A.W. Erwin & Co.,
172 and 174 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY, AND
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.
THE GREAT
CLOSING SALE
Is still going on at
Macrum & Carlisle's
27 Fifth Avenue.
Purchasers will save 25 to 50 per cent. Fresh and desirable goods selling at first cost. Many articles at less than half price.
Stocks Must be Reduced
To make a change of firm.
See the bargains in Parasols, Fans, Belts, Scarfs, Ribbons, Embroideries, Gloves, Shirts, Underwear, &c., &c.
MWF
H. J. LYNCH,
JUST RECEIVED
Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins
In all the new autumn shades.
Cloth and Cashmere
Sacques and Mantles,
Redingotes, Shawls and Blankets,
In great variety at
No. 96 Market Street.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
LOW PRICES.
GOOD STYLES.
Mattings,
Oil Cloths,
Shades,
Stair Rods, &c.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue
CARPETS.
OUR FALL STOCK OF
Axminster,
Moquette,
Wilton,
Velvet,
Solid Brussels,
Tapestry Brussels,
Ingrain and
Common
Carpets is the most complete ever offered in this market. Styles and prices cannot fail to give satisfaction.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.
Mackeown, Thompson & Co.
Successors to W. MACKEOWN & BRO.,
WHOLESALE
Drugs and Oils,
193 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 88 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall Wear, at LOWEST PRICES.

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE
New Park Dress Goods, 12 1-2c.
New Dress Goods, 18 3-4c.
New Tycoon Reps, 18 3-4c.
New Dress Goods, 20c.
New Dress Goods, 25c.
New Shades Poplins, 28c.
New Prints, 6 1-4c.
New Prints, 8c.
New Prints, 10c.
Beautiful wide Percales, 12 1-2c.
New Bed Comforts, cheap.
New Quilts, all kinds.
New Men's Wear, very low.
New Boy's Wear, very low.
Ladies' Felt Suits, $3.
New Fine Dress Goods.
New Medium Dress Goods.
New Plaids, all kinds.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Furs! Furs! Furs!
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
AND
No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.
Are now opening their large and elegantly assorted stock of FURS, comprising all qualities and prices, both for Ladies and Children, and which we guarantee to sell at prices fully 25 per cent. less than regular rates. We offer as a few of our prices.
MUFFS.....at $2 00
MUFFS.....at 2 50
MUFFS.....at 3 00
MUFFS.....at 4 00
MUFFS.....at 5 00
Muffs at $6, 8, 10, 12 50, 15, 18 50, 20, 22 50, 25 and 30.
SETS.....at $2 00
SETS.....at 2 50
SETS.....at 3 50
SETS.....at 5 00
Sets at $6 50, 8, 10, 12 50, 15, 20, 22 50, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50.
Our stock is unusually large, comprising every make and quality of Fur, such as
Muskrat, Alaska Mink,
Siberian Squirrel, Coney,
Mink Sable, Hudson Bay Sable,
Russian Sable, Black Martin,
Lynx, Opossum, &c., &c.,
In Muffs, Collars, Berthas and Boas.
We sell it an examination of our stock and a comparison of our prices with those of other Houses.
A. W. Erwin & Co.,
Nos. 172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts.
Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street
DR. WHITTIER,
No. 206 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Continues to treat with his usual great success, all Private Diseases. Perfect cures guaranteed.
Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night exhaustions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and finally impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., uniting the victim for marriage or business and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in the most speedy manner possible. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all urinary diseases and Syphilis, (all forms) constantly cured, and the blood-poison thoroughly eradicated from the system.
DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others have failed—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere.
Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1 P. M.
TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,
300 pages, fine illustrations. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single,

FINANCIAL.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
CAPITAL, $400,000.
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
je2-d

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW L. McFARLANE, President.
SAM'L A. LOGAN, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
Andrew L. McFarlane, Jas. Thaw, Jr., A. T. Douthett, Frank Kehoe, W. P. Lynch, J. F. Smith, Jno. W. Haney, W. H. Irwin, Sam'l A. Long.
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

FORSALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.
Penn Ave. Bonds
AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
96 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.
A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Haas, Christ Seibert, P. Haberman.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, $250,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
6 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
4 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. KERR, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, Wm. Nash, Robert Negley, C. F. Long, Robt. J. Kirr, H. Mechling, M. A. Sauner, J. C. Anderson, C. Schleiger, James Irvin.
MWF

DAILY GAZETTE.
FINANCIAL.
Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.
OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY EVENING, October 30, 1873.
Money is manifestly becoming easier, and loans, in some quarters at least, are beginning to look more hopeful. For Government collaterals more in plenty of money to be had, and even good paper is beginning to move quite freely. If money continues to come out as freely in the next two week as it has in the last few days, there will be an easier money market and lenders will be more plenty than borrowers. This will impart new life to every interest and make everything prosperous.
In New York stocks to-day took another run upward, some of the stocks touching very high figures. Now is the time to buy and make money by waiting for the large advances which are sure to take place. A little money will be very profitably employed in this way.
We know many persons who have invested in railway bonds and who get frightened at the low now offered for them. We advise our readers holding railway bonds, not to sell at present rates, but hold on to good bonds and wait for a rise. Good bonds, on which the interest is regularly, are always worth their face, it matters not what their market value may be. Hold is still steady, and if any movement is seen it is in the way of an upward tendency.
Mr. Esther S. Kaufman, Banker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of gold and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Wed'y.	Thurs'y.
Gold	108⅞	108⅞
U. S. 6s—1881—coupons	108¾	112½
do 1867	108¾	108¾
do 1868	107⅞	107⅞
do 1865	108	108
do 1865 new	111¾	110¾
do 1867	112	112
do 10-40s—coupons	106⅝	106⅝
Currency 6's	108½	108½
5's 10 cents	107¾	103¾

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	88½	84
Erie & R.	17¾	15⅞
R. I. & C.	19	18⅜
Pref.	35¾	34
Stock offered	45	46
Michigan Southern	62¾	61¾
Do guaranteed	68	66
North Western Common	35	33¾
Do preferred	60¾	59¾
Rock Island	87¾	87¾
Maryland & Pittsburgh	74¾	74
Ohio Mail	30	30
Pacific Union Telegraph	52¾	50¾
Atlantic & Mississippi	27	23¾
Ohio & Pacific	28	28¾
Wabash	38	36¾
Do preferred	104	102¾
Fort Wayne	90	90
Chicago & Rock Island	77¾	78
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	93	93
Chicago & Alton	93¾	90¾
Do preferred	97¾	97
Adams Express	56	57
American Express	18¾	18¾
United States Express	50	45
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	85	85
Canton	38	38
Cumberland Central	16	16
Mariposa	9	9
Mariposa preferred	18	18
Quicksilver	6	6
Quicksilver preferred	25	25
Pacific Mail	36¾	36¾
Western Union Telegraph	84¾	84¾
Canton Co.	38	38
Cumberland Coal	23	23
New York Coal	18	18
New York Mining	6	6
Mariposa	9	9
Mariposa preferred	18	18
Quicksilver	6	6
Quicksilver preferred	25	25
Pacific Mail	36¾	36¾
Western Union Telegraph	84¾	84¾

COMMERCIAL.
Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.
PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 30, 1873.
While general business cannot by any means be termed active, it is, nevertheless, improving slowly: money is reported easier, notwithstanding the banks are still refusing to discount, and collections are better, although there is still room for improvement in this respect. There is a very fair local demand for all of the leading staples, and if our merchants did not adhere so tenaciously to a cash basis their business could be largely increased: however, we guess they are doing about all they care to do under existing circumstances, and surroundings—as goods are more desirable just now than took accounts.
APPLES—The arrivals recently have been comparatively light, and the market for choice winter fruit is if anything firmer, but common and medium is in good supply and dull: we continue to quote at $1,50@3 per bbl. according to quality.
BUTTER—There is a steady demand for the finer grades, prices for which are fully sustained, ranging from 28@30 for prime to choice roll: fancy brands, 30, medium to good, 26@28, inferior to common, 16@18. The inquiry is mainly for choice lots.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4@5c ₱ lb.
BEANS—In good supply and dull but unchanged, $2.25@2.75 ₱ bushel, the outside figure for choice navy.
BROOM CORN—There is a fair inquiry, and the market is generally quoted firm, although, as compared with last week, prices have undergone no quotable change. Fair to choice hurl, 10@11; medium to good green, 9@9; red, 6@7.
LARD—Prices are quotable at 13¾@13¾c for standard brands by the car load, and 14@15c additional for smaller lots.
FLOUR—The receipts report a very fair demand for prime Ohio Factory, with regular sales at 14@14½c to the trade and 15@15¾ in a jobbing way. Spring wheat unchanged at 18. Nutmeg 17.
Prime Ohio Sweitzer, 14@18.
CANNED GOODS—The retail trade has not fairly opened out, but we look for increased demand soon may be looked for: prices continue quiet and unchanged Peaches, 3 lb cans, $3.4 @3.50 per doz; 2 lb cans, $2.50; Winslow's Corn, $3; Tomatoes, $2.40@2.75.
CRANBERRIES—Good to choice Jersey's quoted at $7@8 per bbl; according to quality, and Carey's at $10@16.
DRIED FRUIT—Is in light supply as yet, and there is nearly enough doing to establish quotations. Prime to choice bright Apples, 6@8 ₱ lb. Peaches: prime halves, 10@12 cts, according to quality and condition.
EGGS—The arrivals within the past 48 hours have been comparatively large, but with a steady demand there is no accumulation, and prices are still maintained, ranging from 27@28 cts.
FLOUR—The market continues quiet, although there is a very fair demand, and prices are still maintained: we continue to quote spring wheat flours at $7@7.50, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas: fair to good red winters, $7.75@8.00, and fancy at $8.25@8.50. Rye Flour, $6.25@6.50.
GRAIN—The receipts of Wheat continue meagre, although the supply is fully equal to the demand, prices are nominally unchanged; we report corn of a quotations, $1,47@1,49 for red winter; $1.48@1.55 for amber, and $1.58@1.60 for white. Oats in very fair demand, but the demand is fully equal to it, and prices remain unchanged, ranging from 45 to 48c. according to quality. Barley in fair request, and prices unchanged: quotable at 65@70 on track, and 62@65 free in elevator. There is not much inquiry for rye except in small lots. Rye is quiet and unchanged, 85@90. Barley is in fair demand, there is no difficulty in selling if the seller is satisfied to take paper in pay, running from two to four months; we continue to quote at $1.25@1.45, according to quality.
GROCERIES—The grocery trade continues quiet, but hopes are entertained of an early change for the better; the reports of money being easier and an improvement in collections, will tend to stimulate our wholesale merchants somewhat although it is pretty certain that they intend to adhere pretty rigidly to a cash basis for a time. Coffees continue strong while Sugars are weak, and refined goods. If we mistake not, the low grades have been since before the war; furthermore, it is said that refiners are offering a heavy discount even on present low prices for cash. Syrups continue firm but unchanged.
COFFEE—Choice Rio, 25¾@27c; good to prime 25¼@25¾c; fair, 23@24c. Roasted one lb. packages 30c; loose, 29¾.
SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 12¾c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¾; Standard A, 10¾; C, 10¾; Ex. C, 10¾; Franklin Ex. C, 10¾; Other Yellow Grades, 9¾@10.
MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 75@78c; Prime 70 to 72.
SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 40@45; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.
RICE—Choice Carolina 9¾; Patna, 8¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8c.
HOMINY—Sales at $4.50@5 ₱ bbl.
HONEY—Is selling at 30@35c per ₱ lb.
HAY—There is a continued steady demand for baled, and the market is firm although prices remain unchanged, ranging from $20 per ton, by the car load, according to quality and condition.
NUTS—Chestnuts in limited supply and higher, $4@5.50 per bushel, Hickory Nuts, $1@1.50. Black Walnuts, 75c.
ONIONS—$4@4.50 per barrel.
PEAS—$1.75@2 ₱ bushel.
POTATOES—The arrivals seem to be slacking up, and with a steady demand the market is very firm and prices advancing; we now quote Peach Blows at 90@95c per bushel, and also Early and higher, $4 to $5 per bbl, the outside figure for prime double headed Jersey.
POULTRY—Live chickens quoted by the ₱ pair, according to size.
PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar cured hams, 9 lb. and upwards, 12½c; Canvassed Shoulders, 10½; Sugar cured Shoulders, 10½; Sugar cured Bacon, 12¾c. Extra Sugar cured Dried Beef, 15c. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, 9½ per lb. Bacon Rib Sides, 10c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon Clear Sides, $16.00 per barrel. Refined Lard for use, 9½c. Superb, 10c. Do. half bbls, 10c. Do. 10½c. Do. in 3 lb. caddies, 12¾c. Do in 5 lb. tin pails, 12¾c. ₱ pound. Do. in 6 lb. pails, 12¾. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13¾. Ham Sausage, 10.
BAGS—Quoted at 2¾@3¾c.
OILS—Crude is quoted at $1.60 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.
SEEDS—There is no movement in either Clover or Timothy seeds. Flax Seed is quotable at $1.90 @2 ₱ bushel.
WHISKY—Highwines reported weak, but without quotable change, ranging from 94@96c per gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVESTOCK MARKET.
CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, October 30, 1873.
CATTLE.
It was thought at the close of last week that the market had certainly reached its worst, and that an improvement this week was almost inevitable, but these expectations have not been realized. Business opened slow, has been dragging ever since, and while the arrivals have not been heavy, prices are barely maintained—indeed, some dealers report a slight decline as compared with last week, particularly as regards the lower grades. Prime shipping steers have been in light supply for two or three weeks and were more sought after this week than any other kind consequently, they sold more readily, and at relatively better prices than the commoner grades, although, as already stated, prices for all kinds are very low. Some of our commission men quote as follows:
Hearne, Huff & Co.—Prime to extra, 5¼@5½c; fair to good, 4¾@5c; medium, 4; fair to prime stockers, 3¾@4; inferior, 2¾@3; Texas, 2¾@3c; scalawags, 2¾.
Ulery, Hamilton & Co.—2¾@4 cts. for inferior to fair; 4@5¾ for fair to choice. Stock bad.
Watson, Briggs & Co.—Extra 1,400@1,500 steers 5¾@5¾; prime 1,200@1,300 5@5¼; good 1,000@1,100, 4¾@4¾. Stock cattle, 800 lbs, 3¾@4¼; mixed and rough, 2¾@3¾.
Sadler, Havens & Co.—Extra 1,400 steers, 5¼@5¾; choice 1,200@1,300, 4¾@5; good to extra, same weights, 4½@5; common 1,000@1,100, 3¾@4¾; good, same weight, 4@4¼; feeders, 900@1,000, 3¾@3¾.
Orr, Williams & Co.—Extra 1,400@1,500 steers, 5¼@5¾, good to prime 1,250@1,300, 5@5¼, common to fair, 4¾@5; extra fat cows and heifers, 4¾@5; good cows, 800@1,200, 3¾@4, stock steers 3¾@4.
Conover, Horine & Co.—Choice 1,300@1,400 steers, 5¾@5¾, with occasional sales of exceptional lot of extras at 5¾@6, good 1,100@1,250 lbs, 4¾@5, common and medium 3 to 4¾.
SHEEP.
The arrivals have not been large this week but the supply, especially of common stock, has been fully up to the demand and the market is sluggish, sad to sellers, unsatisfactory, although, as compared with last week, there has been no notable change in prices. Extra fine wool, 90@ 100 lbs, 4¾@5; prime 86@90 lbs, 4¼@4¾; fair to good 80@85 lbs, 3¾@4; common 70@75 lbs, 3@3¼; lambs, sheep, 3¾@4¾. The receipts for ten days past have been comparatively small, but the demand seems to be falling correspondingly, and this may be attributed mainly to the fact that butchers, generally, are buying more hogs and fewer sheep.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 30, 1873.
The Crude market was reported firmer, and as compared with yesterday, prices were a shade higher quoted at 21.07½@21.12½ per barrel at Parker, equal to 3¾@3¾c ₱ gallon delivered here. There is still considerable oil arriving by river, but it is mostly owned by Parkersburg refiners, and will be towed down to that point. Refined for sear by deliveries firm, while futures are, if anything, weaker—6@6½c on spot in Philadelphia; 15¾ for November, 15¾@15¾ for December; 15 on cars here to go east, and 13½@13⅝ for western shipment. The principal inquiry from the exporters just now appears to be for spot oil, hence it is worth considerably more than futures.
Oil barrels quoted to-day at $2.15 for city's, and $2.10 for countries.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. & WEST PENNA. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Straub & Wagner	Waring, Bros. & Co	250
L. Irwin & Co	Waring, Bros. & Co.	562
P. Weiss, Herger	Warden F. & Co.	101
Standard Oil Co.	Warden & Frew	566
Lockhart & Frew	Warden & Frew	851
Citizens Ref. Co.	Tack Bros.	768
Total		3,040

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelvy	Vesta O. W.	644
McKelvy	Vesta O. W.	596
Bushnell	Standard O. W.	130
Stevenson	Radiant O. W.	330
Stevenson	Peerless O. W.	315
Bushnell	National O. W.	140
Duncan	Liberty O. W.	462
McKelvy	Hutchinson O. W.	314
Steven on	Eagle O. W.	382
Stevenson	Cosmos O. W.	807
McKelvy	Cosmos O. W.	446
McKelvy	Cosmos O. W.	315
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O. W.	258
Tack & M.	American O. W.	570
Total		6,478

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Bloome.
PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R LESSEE.

J Reamer, m	4 Gaugher & H, m
W Clark & Co m	2 J W Porter, m
Total	17

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Zug & Co, p	1 Lucy Furnace, o
Total	19

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J W Porter, m	1 J Moorhead, m
Caughey & H, p	1
Total	2

The Outlook, Commercially, as Viewed from a Chicago Stand Point.
The Chicago Tribune of Wednesday says: The leading produce markets were quite weak to day, and most of them were dull. The weather is bitterly cold and decidedly stormy, may have something to do in producing this result, as it is threatened to put an end to the season of navigation much sooner than usual, and caused a further advance in lake freights. But the real cause was the enormous yield and its results, the effects of which are only just beginning to be felt in this city. On the first weakening in prices the money of the country was attracted hither to pay for our produce, which was then offered at figures too low to be permanent. But prices have since recovered under the influence of demand, and there is not now the inducement to take hold that existed then. Add to this the fact that the east is now the poorer for the loss of many branches of industry have been paralyzed, and others seriously deranged, which involves a diminished demand for consumption of many articles that are usually called the necessaries as well as the luxuries of life. This ground tide has flowed slowly westward, and apparently has reached us at last. We have now to share the demand for wheat with Milwaukee for provisions with that city, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and for mercantile goods with the last named city, whereas all three were practically closed to trade during the month that succeed ed the failure of Jay Cooke and Co., which is another reason for increased activity, as now looks as if we were to have a long, dragging winter, in which we must come down to the hard pan, wherever that may be, though it may even scarcely be much distress in commercial circles. Our bread-stuffs and provisions are staple articles, and will always attract buyers to carry them, when the owners of that capital are satisfied that it is safe to take hold. They are not satisfied of this as yet. They see the produce has not declined in proportion to the other things in which money used to be invested, and looked for a depression, and may be holding on mistaken in the expectation. There certainly is not the same reason for a drop in food as in fancy stocks, the one being solid, while the other consisted in large part of water But capital must be satisfied, either that produce has declined far enough, or that it will not go down further, before the money will roll into it again as of old. Whichever of these two conclusions be arrived at, the result will be the same. Till then we cannot expect animation.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.
Produce.
NEW YORK, October 30.—Cotton quiet at 18c Flour scarcely so active; 5 per cent lower sales at $6.25@6.90; common to good $6@6.30; good to fancy $6.35@7; extra Ohio $6.90@8.75. Whisky firm and fairly active at 96@97c. Wheat 1@2c lower and closed quiet; No 2 Milwaukee $1.43@1.45; No 1 do $1.48; to arrive, $1.46; northwestern spring $1.39. Rye quiet at 82@83c. Barley dull at $1.30@1.40. Corn 1@2c lower and quiet; 57@58c for new western mixed 60c; sail 62@63c; white 65@66c. Oats dull and heavy; mixed 3 cars 46c; white 47c; mixed western 47@48c; white western 49@50c. Eggs steady at 29@30c. Coffee quiet and heavy at 19½@20c. Sugar dull at 9¾@10c; Sugar-drill at 7¼@7¾c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice dull. Petroleum steady and unchanged; crude 9½c; refined 21½c. Tallow dull at 8¾@9c. Pork dull and heavy; mess $16.50@16.75. Lard dull and heavy at 9¾@9¾c for steam. Butter firm and unchanged; Western 18@25c; State 26@30c. Cheese quiet and steady at 13@14c.
LIVERPOOL, October 30.—Cotton quiet, with middling at 8¾; Orleans 8¾@8¾; sales of 12,000 bales; American 7,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Corn 6d@6d lower on the spot. Wheat 1d@2d lower; No 2 spring, 10s 2d; No 1 red winter 10s 8d@10s 9d; No 2 red winter 10s 5d@10s 6d; No 1 California 10s 10d@11s; No 2 do 10s 8d@10s 9d. Flour 26s@28s. Corn 32s. Pork 82s 6d. Lard 57s 6d. Cheese 69s. Bacon 47s 6d@48s. Tallow 41s 6d.
ANTWARP, October 30.—Petroleum steady at 36f.
LONDON, October 30.—Tallow quiet at 44s 6d.
CHICAGO, October 30.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and prices advanced; No 2 at 96@97c; regular No 2 at 96c; Northwestern No 2 at 96@96c. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 36@37c; regular 36¾c; fresh received 37c. Rye dull and nominal; No 1, 68c; No 2 at 65c; rejected at 60c. Barley dull and nominal at $1.25@1.30. Lard steady and moderate demand for spot; sales at 7½c. Boiled shoulders 6½c; long clear 8½c; short rib middles 6¾c; clear rib 8¾c. Bacon nominal, green hams steady at 12½c. Whisky quiet and weak; 86c.
CINCINNATI, October 30.—Cotton steady at 18c. Flour dull at $6.75@7.00. Wheat firm; No 2 red, 97c. Corn dull at 42@43c. Rye dull at 74@75c. Oats quiet at 39@43c. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork firm, provisions quiet. Pork, steam refined, $17.50. Lard: sales of kettle at 7½c; cars continue at 7½c; shoulders quiet at 6c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear 8¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders 7c; sides 8¾@9c. Whisky easier at 95@96c.
NEW ORLEANS, October 30.—Molasses: 332 barrels received; all sold; centrifugal grades: fair to prime 60@62c; strictly prime 64@65c; choice 70@72c. Sugar: Cincinnati $1 02. Cotton: sales of 4 650 bales; ordinary 14½c; middling to good middling 15¾@15¾c; low middlings 14¼@15c; receipts 4,826 bales; exports coastwise 2,400 bales; stock 57,331 bales.
PHILADELPHIA, October 30.—Flour dull and declining; superfine $4.50@5.75; state, Ohio and Indiana extra family $5.75@6.50. Wheat dull and declined 1c; amber $1.55@1.60; No 1 spring $1.36@1.40. Rye heavy at 85c. Corn dull; yellow 49@50c; mixed western 48@49c; white quiet and weak; white 48@50c; mixed western 46c. Petroleum: crude 10½c; refined 19½c. Whisky quiet at 96c.
BALTIMORE, October 30.—Flour dull and heavy. Wheat 2@3c only and unchanged. Corn quietly mixed western 45@46c. Oats firm and scarce; western mixed 43c; white 46@50c. Rye steady at 80@85c. Provisions dull and declining. Pork $17.50. Bacon: shoulders 7½@7¾c; clear rib 7½@7¾c; clear 7¾@8c. Lard: tierce 9¾@9¾; kegs 10¼@10¾c. Coffee strong; fair to prime Rio 20½@22c. Whisky quiet at 96c.
NASHVILLE, October 30.—Cotton dull and declined ½c to 11¾@12c. Provisions at a standstill. Wheat quiet at $1.25@1.30. Corn: market bare. Oats 56c. Lard 8c. Bacon: shoulders 6½c; clear rib 8½c; clear 8¾c. Sugar cured hams 12½c. Peanuts dull and sound; rices are nominal at 6c. Whisky in fair demand; market firm at 95c.
LOUISVILLE, October 30.—Bagging dull. Cotton quiet at 16c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Grain dull and nominal. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Bacon: shoulders 7½@7¾c; clear rib 7½@7¾c; clear 7¾@8c. Lard: tierce 9¾@9¾; keg 10¼@10¾c. Coffee strong; fair to prime Rio 20½@22c. Whisky quiet at 96c.
MILWAUKEE, October 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in demand and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1.07¾; No 2 $1 05. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 32c. Corn: demand light, market firm at 39½c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No 1 67c. Barley nominal; No 2 spring to carry them, when the owners of that capital are satisfied that it is safe to take hold. They are not satisfied of this as yet. They see the produce has not declined in proportion to the other things in which money used to be invested, and looked for a depression, and may be holding on mistaken in the expectation. There certainly is not the same reason for a drop in food as in fancy stocks, the one being solid, while the other consisted in large part of water But capital must be satisfied, either that produce has declined far enough, or that it will not go down further, before the money will roll into it again as of old. Whichever of these two conclusions be arrived at, the result will be the same. Till then we cannot expect animation.
OSWEGO, October 30.—Wheat dull and prices are nominal; No 1 Milwaukee $1 40. Corn quiet but steady at 50c. Barley dull and inactive. Provisions unchanged and nominally held at $1.15@1.30.
TOLEDO, October 30.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined: No 2 white 1 shush $1.42; No 1 red $1.37; No 2 $1.32½. Corn quiet but unchanged. Oats dull; No 2 white 39¾; No 2 mixed 37½.
CLEVELAND, October 30.—No oil-like prices can be driven. Petroleum steady and unchanged. Grain nothing doing.

Live Stock.
NEW YORK, October 30.—Beeves: to-days receipts 128 cars, or 2,190 head, making 3,770 for three days, as against 1,750 for the same time last week; market inactive, with buyers and sellers at loggerheads, but sales show an advance on medium to good grades of about 3c per pound, and a larger advance on Texas the extreme range was 5¾@6¾c for natives and 4¾@6¾c for Texans; sales include 7 cars one to Dilworth & Scott, 84 cat, at 6¾@6¾c; 7 cars, 1,400 lbs, at 6¾c; 5 do, 7¼ cwt, 1,542 lbs, at 6¾c; 2 cars Kentucky, 2,700 lbs, at 6¾c; 6 cars prime Illinois do 6¾@6¾c; 9 cars do, 6¾ cwt, at 6¾@6¾c; 6 cars Texans, 6¾ cwt, at 6¾c; 6 cars do, 6¾ cwt, at 6¾c; 6 cars Texans, 6¾ cwt, at 6¾c; 6 cars do, 6¾ cwt, at 6¾c; 6 cars do, 6¾ cwt, at 6¾c; 6 cars do

NEWS.

...Fire.
...ob or 1 o'clock one of ...barns at Tu-lie Creek caught ...to the ground with all it con...ted of about 50 tons of hay, ...ses, threshing machine, 2 ...A, 1 two horse corn cultivator, ...d a great many other imple... Insurance in the Westmoreland and ...ional covers about one half the loss. Suppos... to be the work of an incendiary.

New Oil Strikes.

The Oil City *Derrick* says a well was struck on Wednesday, on the Grubber farm, Millerstown, owned in fee by Norton Haws and Phillips Brothers. The working interest is owned by Evans, Abie and Chamberlain, of Cleveland, and it proves to be like all late strikes, quite large as the outset.

A new strike was made on the Trout-man farm same evening. The owners are W. K. Vandegrift, William Lockey, Isaac Inman and Dunn.

Market Committee Meeting.

A regular meeting of the Market Committee of Councils was held last night in Municipal Hall. Superintendent Caskey submitted the following report of the receipts for September and expenditures for October.

RECEIPTS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Diamond Market	.....	$1,828 60
Sixth ward "	.....	15 85
Fifth avenue "	.....	178 31
South Side "	.....	771 40
		$2,794 16

EXPENDITURES FOR OCTOBER.

Diamond Market	.....	$ 585 67
Sixth ward "	.....	25 00
Fifth av nue "	.....	137 50
South Side "	.....	267 02
		$1 015 39

A number of bills were approved and the Committee adjourned.

Marvin Ahead of All Others.

The great secret of success in business is to sell the best article at the lowest price; but to accomplish this a thorough acquaintance with and attention to business is required. It is by this method that Messrs. S. S. Marvin & Co., the scale manufacturers, have achieved the great success which has made their house famous.

The senior partner of this firm has had eleven years of practical experience in the business, and the last three years has made it a special study. Putting to use his knowledge and long experience, this establishment, Nos. 91 and 93 Liberty street, with the most perfect machinery, and aids in addition made special efforts to systematize the work in every detail, with the grand object in view of making the very best article at the very smallest possible cost. By directing exclusive attention to the manufacture of crackers and keeping unimpaired their reputation, and having the most complete machinery to be had, the firm is enabled to save in the work of manufacture, put the money thus saved into better but styles and sizes, and sell their superior goods cheaper than any other house in this section. This they are doing everyday, and a constantly increasing trade shows how successful are their efforts. Marvin's stamp on a cracker or a box is a sufficient guarantee as to purity, and any of our readers, whether large or small purchasers, can verify the truth of the great advantage of buying Marvin's goods, by calling at 91 and 93 Liberty street, learning the prices and testing the goods.

KILLED INSTANTLY.

Railroad Casualty Near Greensburg.

Yesterday morning two men left this city on the Pennsylvania Railroad to go to Greensburg. They went as far as Penn station, from whence they walked along the track to Greensburg. Many times during the day, and towards evening started to walk back to Penn station in order to take the train from there back to this city. They had proceeded but a short distance on the outward track when an eastern bound freight train came along, they got off the track to get out of the way of the freight they jumped upon the west track and in the excitement did not notice the way passenger coming west. One of the men just saw the train in time and made a huge leap and escaped it, but Paul Buschkook a native of Poland, aged about twenty years and single, did not escape, but was struck by the locomotive, hurled some twenty feet distant, and instantly killed. The train was stopped and the dead corpse taken to Greensburg. Deceased has a brother in this city, residing in the Twenty-fourth ward and who is employed at the American iron works.

THE THIRD AVENUE SHOOTING.

Discovery and Identification of Stolen Valuables.

The arrest of Chas. W. Wilkinson and Celia Burns in connection with the shooting on Wednesday night, on Third avenue, has been the means of discovering one or more thefts. A clerk in the jewelry store of Reineman & Seidle, yesterday morning informed the police that from the description of the above named parties, which he read in the newspapers, he thought they were the same persons who had left a gold watch and ring at their establishment on Wednesday evening with instructions to erase the name of "Emma Gardner" from the ring, and insert that of "C. W. Wilkinson." On the watch they wanted the name of the maker, "Breiling & L. Gerich" erased, and had the initials "M. C. W." engraved on the face of the case. Wilkinson alleges that he found the ring, but does not say where, and claims that the watch belongs to Celia, but don't know where she got it. The time pieces was identified and the parties will probably be held to answer a charge of larceny, even if they are not implicated in the shooting affair. The ring is at the Mayor's office awaiting identification.

Yesterday evening Dehaine was reported to be in a worse condition than in the morning, and the prospects for his recovery it is said are not remarkably bright.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The immense crowds which have filled this dramatic temple nightly, is sufficient proof that the beautiful drama of "Davy Crockett" is appreciated. It would be hard indeed to get a better conception of the character of the sturdy backwoodsman than that given by Mr. Mayo. He has evidently studied its every point with an artist's study, and has colored it with that beauty of finish, which none but a conscientious artist can give it, nay, which but few of the highest class character conceptions of the age. It will live and stand as rare a brilliant in the dramatic diadem as is Jefferson's "Rip Van Winkle," Miss Rea Harrison's "Eleanor Vaughn" is true to nature, and her conception of the character shows her to be an artiste of decided merit who will make her mark upon the boards. Mr. Mayo is so well supported and the piece is so superbly mounted, that no pleasanter evening could be spent than with "Davy Crockett." This evening Mr. Mayo will receive a benefit.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The "Magic Talisman" with its large corps de ballet and its gorgeous scenery, is meeting with full houses. The play is the best of its kind ever produced in this country, and aside from its complete ballet troupe and full dramatic company, is blessed with a complete orchestra under the lead of Mr. Widmer one of the best violinists and leaders of orchestra in this country.

SHARSWOOD'S NEW YORK THEATRE.—This commodious and fashionable temple will open next Monday at the Academy of Music, in the "New Magdalen," with Miss Effie Germon as the leading star. Everywhere that this company has played it has been very highly spoken of, and the opportunity given to the people of Pittsburgh to see them in their plays being rendered by competent artists, of course they are produced in accordance.

LYDIA THOMPSON and her troupe of blonde burlesquers open next week at the Opera House, for one week only. As this is their farewell tour in the United States, of course they will be patronized in proportion.

ROMANTIC WANDERERS.

An Interesting Walk of an Interesting Trio.

The Altoona *Tribune* of Wednesday contained the following:

While roaming through the city yesterday afternoon our reporter accidently stumbled across a party of tramps—three in number—who had sought refuge from the cold October winds in the wash room attached to the Vigilant engine house. They had arrived in the city the previous evening and desired to be furnished with transportation to Pittsburgh, two of the party belonging there, their parents reside in Allegheny City. They were waiting the return home from Holidaysburg of Mayor Kinch, feeling confident that the influence of His Honor would be enlisted in their behalf and that a free passage over the Pittsburgh Division of the P. R. R. would be secured for them. The party consisted of a middle aged man named Charley Allen, and a young man named Herman Schlosser, aged eighteen years, and his wife, sixteen years. The latter couple were married in the city of Pittsburgh some two years since, Herman being but sixteen and Annie but fifteen years of age at the time the matrimonial alliance was formed.

Soon after their marriage the young couple accompanied the wife's parents to New York city, at which place the husband was engaged at work and received fine wages, from where he was discharged. During the time that he had been employed in New York the young husband had laid up but little for a rainy day, and soon after his discharge found himself completely destitute of funds. Then it was decided to return to their home in Allegheny City. Having no money with which to pay rail way fare, the young couple determined to make the voyage on foot, leaving New York on Thursday, October 9th, and arriving in Altoona as previously noted, thus far averaging about eighteen miles per day. During the tramp the young woman wore out two pairs of shoes, while the third pair is already past redemption. The entire party are in good health, and they are all robust and hearty. Young Schlosser avers that his father is a foreman in a Pittsburgh foundry and that he lives on Troy Hill, Allegheny. During last night and the previous night they slept in the bath room attached to the engine house. The young couple seem to be very much attached to one another. This morning they will resume their journey toward the smoky city.

At J. R. Welsin & Co's.

Great book and paper store, Wood street where we dropped in yesterday, we found the proprietors and clerks busy opening and arranging an immense invoice of paper and envelopes suitable not only for the holidays and commencement purposes, but including a very large assortment designed for ladies. Among these were the most beautiful we have ever seen. The paper of exquisite texture variously colored, with envelopes to match, described finish and colors. Everything indeed that is new and beautiful in quality or design in the line of paper and envelopes, suitable for social and wedding invitations or for epistolary correspondence. Call in and look over the stock, you will find many novelties in the way of fine stationery.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania

[Full Bench, Chief Justice Read Presiding.]

James S. Moorhead, of Westmoreland county, on motion of Hon. E. Cowan, and John Smullon, of Armstrong county, on motion of Hon. H. D. Foster, were duly admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

In the case of Simpson's Executors vs. Bovard, error to the Common Pleas Court of Armstrong county, the argument was concluded by Painter for plaintiff in error.

AN AGREEMENT ON A LAND PURCHASE.

Arnold's administrators vs. Fitzgerald. Error to the Common Pleas of Armstrong county. Argued by Foster and Painter for plaintiff in error, and Golden contra. An agreement was entered into in writing between Isaac Fitzgerald and H. J. Arnold, on April 11, 1860, for the sale and purchase of a piece of land, which was to contain one hundred and twenty-five acres. By the terms of agreement $1,052 79 were to be paid on the 1st of May, 1860, by Arnold entering satisfaction on two judgments which he held against his vendor in the Common Pleas Court. On the 10th of the same month another payment was to be made, and two years later the residue of the purchase money was to be handed over. But it was stipulated that Arnold was to have a deduction on the purchase money at the rate of $15 20 on each acre of deficiency, in case the tract contained less than one hundred and twenty-five acres, neat measure. The deed was to be executed when the purchase money was paid, and Arnold was to have possession on the May 1, 1860, But under a subsequent clause Fitzgerald was to retain a number of acres, including one of the houses on the farm, until 1861. Arnold and the his agreement could not take full possession. Fitzgerald held the contract and there was no evidence that he ever called on Arnold with it, or offered to receipt the amount of judgment on it, or ever asked Arnold to satisfy the judgment. Before the last payment was due, Fitzgerald brought an action of ejectment against Arnold, and obtained a verdict and had judgment entered on it. This recovery was for the whole amount of the consideration and interest thereon, contained in the agreement, without any credit for a reduction of the judgments, or without any reference to them. Prior to the entry of this judgment, Fitzgerald transferred to Dally & Co. the "purchase money now due and coming due" on the agreement between himself and Arnold. After the transfer Arnold assigned these judgments to R. P. Arnold, for whose use this case was brought. R. P. Arnold caused a *scire facias* to be issued on each of them; the actions were tried together, and only one verdict was returned, comprising both. The main question on the trial depended on the form and effect of the argument, and particularly whether the agreement under all the facts in the case amounted to a satisfaction of the judgments against Fitzgerald.

In the case of Cornwall vs. Mendenhall, error to the Common Pleas Court of Clarion county, and which was argued last week, the Court ordered that the appeal be held under advisement, and that the record be submitted to the Common Pleas Court of Clarion county, with directions to proceed in said cause, but not to enforce the decree here appealed from of July 17, 1873, by execution, attachment or otherwise, until after final hearing and decree upon the equity of the whole case.

In the case of Spencer vs. Darlington, error to the District Court, the judgment of affirmance entered that term was rescinded, and the opinion taken off the file, and it was ordered that a *certiorari* issue to the District Court to return the records.

In the case of Fritz vs. the Lycoming Fire Insurance Company, a non pros. was allowed.

Overseers of East Franklin vs. the Overseers of North Buffalo; error to the Common Pleas Court of Armstrong county. Judgment and order confirmed.

AN "OIL" BUBBLE.

Fulton vs. Welsh et al., error to the Common Pleas Court of Westmoreland county. Argued by Cowan for plaintiff in error, and by Laird contra. In February, 1865, William Welsh, one of the defendants, purchased, for himself and some twenty others, the "Board Petty Farm," in West Virginia, near Burning Springs, for $16,000; $10 000 was paid on the 28th of February of that year, and received a deed for the property, the residue being secured by a mortgage. The purchase was made at one time, Black Evans & Co., composed of twenty persons, all of whom contributed to pay the $10,000. It was then proposed to raise a company to buy this farm from Welsh for $190,000, and a subscription paper was drawn and signed by all the partners, in which they severally agreed to pay Welsh each a sum apportioned to his interests This paper was afterwards lost, but it is claimed that there is no difficulty as to its contents. The plaintiff, C. P. Fulton, was then solicited to join this alleged pretended purchase, and he subscribed $2 000, which he paid to James C. Clarke on the 28th of March, 1865, and received from him a receipt. After this the "well excitement" ran high, and nothing further was done in pursuance of the proposed purchase from Welsh, as only about $50 000 had been subscribed for, including the subscription by the real vendors. The plaintiff, then discovering that he had been associated with parties in buying from themselves, brought this action to recover his money, on the grounds that it was a fraud upon him for the owners of the "Board Petty Farm" to hold themselves out to him as purchasers in purchasing it, and that they were bound to repay him the money paid by him, with interest, as damages for such deceit practiced upon him; also, that the company proposed to be raised to make the purchase from Welsh had never been raised, and therefore the money he had paid in auto portion of it should be returned to him, and that to refuse it was fraudulent, and entitled him to recover it in this action as damages. The court, however, instructed the jury that although no company was raised, that still the plaintiff could not recover under the *narr*—which is assigned for error.

U. S. District Court.

[Before Judge Bradford.]

THE COLEMAN CASE.

The case of J. M. Coleman was on trial during the morning. The case for the Government was concluded after the examination of one additional witness.

The defense then called half a dozen witnesses to prove prisoner's good character. Mr Gibson, counsel for the defense, then stated that they would submit the case to the jury without further argument.

United States District Attorney Swoope merely explained the indictment, and made no argument on the testimony.

The Court stated that not having been asked to charge the jury on any special facts, the case would be submitted to the jury.

The jury retired, and in about half an hour returned rendering a verdict of "Guilty, in manner and form as indicted." The accused was remanded for sentence.

THE MARDIS CASE.

In the case of Joseph Mardis, indicted for counterfeiting, Mr. Coyle, counsel for the defendant, stated that they were not ready to go to trial on account of being unable to get important witnesses at the present time.

Judge Bradford said he would not continue the case, but would hold it over for a few days, in order that a special attachment might be issued to compel the attendance of witnesses.

Paden Robin on was next put on trial on a charge of selling liquor without license. Paden is a colored man, and was proprietor of a saloon at Canonsburg. The evidence showed that he had sold whisky by the pint, and he was convicted. Mr. Swoope, in asking judgement, said the defendant kept a vile den in Canonsburg, and the entire community had united in asking him to abate the evil.

The Court then sentenced the prisoner to the minimum punishment prescribed by law, viz: the payment of a fine of $1 000 and imprisonment in the Washington county jail for six months.

District Court.

[Before Judge Hampton.]

In the case of F. F. Woods and wife vs. F. Alvetter, reported yesterday, a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff in the sum of $864.

Charles Fink vs Martin Dof and wife. Action for slander in accusing the plaintiff of the theft of a handkerchief. The parties live on Mount Washington. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Gillespie & Hobson for use, vs. Taylor.
Gilleland vs. Adams Ex. Co.
Esson & Son, vs Taylor.
Fruburg vs. Goetz & Adolphus.
Koethe vs. Wettach.
McDonald vs. Smith, *et al.*
Kier, Prest. vs. Evans & Garnishees.
McClelland & Co vs. Robinson, Rea & Co. *et al.*

BAR MEETING.

A meeting of the members of the Bar will be held at two o'clock this afternoon, in District Court Room No. 2, to decide whether jury trials shall be continued next week in the District Court, postponed until the following week, to give the lawyers an opportunity to attend to cases, from this Court before the Supreme Court.

Criminal Court.

[Before Judge Stowe.]

The jury in the case of John Hughes, for maltreating a prisoner in the dock of a feloclose door, found a verdict of guilty.

John B. Thomas plead guilty to two indictments for illegal liquor selling.

A nolle prosqui was allowed as to Johanna Speller and John Speller, the former indicted for aggravated assault and battery, and the latter for simple assault and battery.

In regard to John Speller a nolle prosequi was allowed as to other charges of malicious mischief and assault and battery.

Hannah Speller's case of assault and battery was also dismissed on payment of costs by the prosecutor, John Speller.

DISTRAINING GOODS.

In the case of Winifield Hamilton, under instructions from the court, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. This, in some respects, is a peculiar case. Harry Moore, one of Squire Krehan's constables on the South Side, having a landlord's warrant distressed a lot of tinware, &c., in the store of the defendant, who claimed the three hundred dollar law. The officer after appraising the value of the tinware proposed to enlarge the levy by embracing household goods. Mrs. Hamilton resisted this appraisement and refused to permit the officer to go through the house. Judge Stowe charged the jury that in accordance with a decision of the Supreme Court on the subject, a constable can only appraise the goods distrained and no additional goods can be embraced without a new landlord's warrant and distress. Hence the officer was not in the legal discharge of his duty at the time of the resistance. The Judge in this charge commented the action of the officer in not endeavoring to enforce the enlargement of the levy under the circumstances, and stated that he evidently was acting in good faith, and allowed the law to take its course against the defendant in its own hands, thinking its decision would be in support of his conduct. It was very fortunate, the Judge said, that the officer did not pursue a different course and thereby get himself involved, regardless of the resistance of the tenant as in this case he would have subjected himself to legal prosecution.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

The last case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Adam Becker and John Speller indicted for conspiracy, upon an additional charge. The prosecutrix was the wife of John Roth, was married in 1856, and the two lived together until 1865, when they separated, and the husband went to the home of his parents to live. It seems the defendant is alleged that the defendants fraudulently obtained a life insurance of his for the sum of $5,000 issued by the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Becker was agent of the company and made out the policy. The deceased soon after was run over by a cart and received injuries from which he died. His wife took out letters of administration and demanded the money on the life insurance policy. Becker admitted that the policy had been drawn, but said that he had advanced money to pay the premiums and that Roth on his deathbed had directed funeral expenses to be paid out of the policy proceeds, the balance to be given to St. Francis Hospital. The allegation of the prosecutrix is that it is a conspiracy to defraud her, and that $2,500 of the money went to Becker and $500 to Speller. On trial.

Trial List for To-Day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Jeremiah Keef,	Wm. Lavenck,
Henry Liepold,	James Brown,
Joseph Chambers,	Charles Dout,
Jesse Walton,	James S Morris,
Samuel Reed,	Anthony Snyder,
Michael Cronin,	John W. Miller,
George Fry,	George Sevenths,
Frederick Golmer (3 cases.)	

Court of Common Pleas.

[Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.]

The jury is still out in the case of Carson & Co. vs. J. C. Nolan.

In the case of Bridges vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company, the jury, parties and attorneys consumed the whole of the day in viewing the premises on which the damages are alleged to have been done.

Sarah J. Miller, by her next friend, Franklin McGovern, through her counsel, presented and filed a libel in divorce, praying permanent separation from her husband, John J. Miller. The parties were married in June, 1864, but in August, 1869, the husband deserted his wife and home, and has ever since continued to absent himself.

Mrs. Christina Fiora, by her next friend, Louis Geyer, presented a petition for divorces from her husband, David H. Fiora, on the ground of desertion. In June, 1870, these parties were married, as stated in the libel, but the husband immediately deserted the petitioner, and has remained in desertion up to the present time. The Court granted a subpoena in each case and made the first Monday of December next the return day.

A petition for a divorce was presented by Harrison W. Peyton against his wife Sarah Ann Peyton. Subpoena awarded. The ground alleged is desertion.

The only case on trial before Judge Collier was that of Robert G. Crawford vs. Ebenezer W. Kidd—an action to recover damages for alleged malicious prosecution for larceny in the Criminal Court. Damages are laid at $5,000. The trouble arose out of a country "singin schule," which flourished for awhile in Pine township. Mr. Crawford purchased lamps for the "schule" upon the assurance of Mr. Kidd that he would foot the bill if the society failed. The society sung itself out pretty soon, but forgot to pay the bill, and Mr. Kidd was out that amount. A new society was organized, lamps were needed and Mr. Crawford thought he'd borrow the old lamps. He did so, and Kidd warned him to return them or he would put him "where the dogs wouldn't bite him." Crawford heeded not, and Kidd prosecuted him for larceny before Alderman John Masters. The case went to Court, and upon trial Crawford was acquitted. He now alleges that his prosecution was instigated purely by malice, and brings suit for damages. There are some thirty or forty witnesses in attendance on the trial. The case is still on trial.

There is no change in the trial list from that published yesterday.

THE RACES YESTERDAY.

The Great Trot Between Goldsmith Maid and Gloster—A Large and Disappointed Crowd—No Very Fast Time.

The long talked of trot at Friendship Driving Park, between Goldsmith Maid and Gloster, came off yesterday. The race had to be postponed from time to time, owing to inclement weather and bad tracks, and in fact everything has worked against a successful issue. Yesterday was not the nicest kind of a day for a race. The air was raw and chilly, and dull, dead clouds covered the sky, making the day dismal and gloomy. Still, hundreds flocked to the Park to witness the trot, and upon the ground were a goodly number of spectators, which may be estimated at between two and three thousand. Numerous vehicles covered the turf, probably more than ever seen at any race meeting held in this city, and this gave the Park an appearance of holiday gaiety, and tended to drive away the dullness of the atmosphere. At the stand it was decidedly unpleasant to stay long, so the crowd gathered in front of the stand and everywhere discussing the merits of the coursers that were to appear upon the track, and some times, interlarding the discussion with a fight or a run from a mysterious looking bottle, which the lapse of time proved to contain only water, and then also, the monotony of the occasion was broken by an occasional offer to bet, and the Great Western Band was on the music stand giving merry music. The track was quite heavy and in very bad condition for making good time. It had to be bushed in order to get it in any condition for the race. Pool selling was not very brisk, and the "Maid" was not expected to make very good time owing to the doubtful condition of the track. No betting in the pools was higher than 2:26 and 2:27 on the first heat, and in this even old "turfites" were disappointed. The bell was rung by the judges, Messrs. Geo. W. Wilson, G. F. McLane and J. A. McKelvey, and a little after 3 o'clock Goldsmith Maid made her appearance on the track, closely followed by Gloster. The mare was driven by Budd Doble's father, and Henry J. Sargeant, of Philadelphia, handled the ribbons behind Gloster. The horses were trotted around the track several times in order to give all a chance to see their several good points before the race commenced. The race was for a purse of $3,000, mile heats, best three in five to harness, and after a little scoring the horses started for

THE FIRST HEAT,

Goldsmith Maid having the inside track. The start was very evenly made, and both horses left the string neck and neck, but the mare left her antagonist way behind, and he, discouraged, broke very badly, but lost no distance. The quarter pole was reached by the mare in 36, leading about four lengths. She kept this gap fully up to the half mile, which she made in 1:15. The horse again broke badly, but lost no distance, keeping behind Goldsmith Maid about four lengths. The three quarter stretch was then reached in 1:67, and the mile was made in 2:33; decidedly bad time. When the time was announced from the judge's stand, the crowd who had gathered on the track uttered a sort of faint "Oh!" as it subsided. After a little desultory wait, the horses were called for

THE SECOND HEAT,

and again a prompt and even start was made. But the horse got off his feet badly after starting, and broke before the quarter pole was reached. He kept close to the Maid, however, and the first quarter was made in 35 by the driver of Gloster kept him close down to his work and he made a brave burst of speed up to the half mile string, which was reached in 1:13½. Here the horse again broke badly in his work, hugging the inside turf very closely, and Gloster, he again broke and fell back about four lengths. The horse broke badly ere reaching the three quarter stretch, which was passed by the Maid in 1:53. About this time a saddle horse broke loose on the turf and commenced a little race of his own, and followed the racers a short distance, but his was not equal to the emergency and was left behind, and shortly after caught. The horse had been bridled about four lengths and brought up at the home stretch after having made the mile in 2:25. This was a little more satisfactory and elicited some applause. As it was getting late the bell was rung in a little while for

THE THIRD AND LAST HEAT,

and the horses came to time, and, after a little scoring, left the string evenly together, with the horse a little ahead, but the Maid soon brought up ahead and passed the quarter pole in 36, about two lengths ahead of the horse. At the half mile the mare was about three lengths ahead of Gloster, and she passed the string in 1:14½, and reached the three quarter pole in 1:70½, with the horse about a length in the rear. The horses came in nearly together, Goldsmith Maid one in front, and making the mile in 2:32½. This closed the race.

The last heat did not create much satisfaction and the crowd dispersed, much disappointed.

The following is the summary of the race:

Friendship Driving Park, Friday, Oct. 30th, 1873. Trot for a purse of $3,000, mile heats, best three in five to harness:

Budd Doble enters b. m. Goldsmith Maid.1, 1, 1
H. J. Sargeant enters b. g. Gloster.....2, 2, 2
Time 2:33, 2:25, 2:32½.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European steamship and telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the Cunard line steamer Algeria at New York; Norwegian line steamer Harold at New York; Swedish line steamer Haarfager at New York; National line steamer Italy at Liverpool; Anchor line steamer Australia at Moville; Anchor line steamer Adelaide at Gravesend; Anchor line steamer Lakeown at Gravesend.

Spanish Beans,
Spanish Beans,
Spanish Beans,
Walnuts,
Walnuts,
Walnuts,
Shellbarks,
Shellbarks,
Shellbarks,
Peanuts,
Peanuts,
Peanuts,
AT BLAIR'S,
62 Fifth avenue.

To-day's Races.

This afternoon the great 2:30 race will come off at Friendship Driving Park. Some splendid horses have been entered, and as the track will be in good condition, some fast races may be expected. This will be positively the last trot of the season, and the horses that have been entered are animals that have come so close to thirty that the races cannot help but prove exciting. The Great Western band will be on the ground.

Hallow E'en.

English Walnuts,
English Walnuts,
English Walnuts,
Pecans,
Pecans,
Pecans,
Hazel Nuts,
Haz l Nuts,
Hazel Nuts,
Chestnuts.
Chestnuts.
Chestnuts.
AT BLAIR'S,
62 Fifth avenue.

Dodds & Caskey,

Importers of Scotch Granite and manufacturers of American Granite in all styles of monumental art, corner Penn avenue and 32d street, Pittsburgh.

Blair's Lunch Bulletin

Comprises everything good and delicious. Call at 62 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, or 68 Federal street, Allegheny.

Reduction of Wages.

All over the country and in consequence teeth are down to $12 per set at Dr. Quincy A. Scott's, 248 Penn avenue, third door above Ninth (late Hand) St. *Teeth extracted without pain.*

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....Max Rose "put an eye" on George Garber in Allegheny last evening, and that fun cost him just twenty-five dollars and costs.

....A raft struck the abutment of the new Union bridge yesterday, and that raft was no more a raft, it was merely a lot of floating splinters.

....Mr. George W. Whitefield, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Gas Works, on Wednesday, was made the recipient of a gold watch and chain from the employes.

....The residents of the hill district of the city complain that their gas lamps give no light. The authorities should see that they are properly trimmed and attended to.

....Wm. Henderson was committed to jail yesterday for trial by Major Blackmore for stealing a pair of boots from Chas. Baker, at the corner of Wood and Water streets.

....On Wednesday two gentlemen driving along Bland avenue were assailed by roughs. Before the ruffians had a chance to do them much damage, assistance arrived and the villains left.

....A number of new cars have recently been put upon the Birmingham Passenger Railway. They are wider than those formerly in use, and give a foot more width in the interior for passengers.

....The firm of Wah Lee & Co., Chinese merchants, will open a branch house to day at 296 Liberty street, of the firm of Kwong Choy Lung & Co., leaders in Japanese and Chinese fancy goods of Indianapolis.

....Mr. James Dickey, a carpenter, residing at Tarentum, fell from a scaffold Wednesday afternoon, and received injuries which subsequently proved fatal. He was in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

....The repaving of Penn avenue in the outer districts has been commenced. The work is being done by the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, who propose to charge the expense to the contractor.

....The workmen at Moorehead's Blast Furnaces have concluded to accept the reduction in wages, and yesterday a number of them went to work. The furnace will be in full running order again by the first of next week.

....Yesterday morning Judge Sterrett announced that the Court had decided to admit Mrs. Catharine Schmittler to bail in the sum of $3,000, but had made no decision as yet in reference to the application from John.

....A man named Wilson, hailing from New Brighton, lost a gold watch several days ago, and made an information before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, who recovered the time piece from a drunken man passing by his office.

....The pupils of the Third ward, Allegheny school, located on North avenue, are mourning the loss of the "chief" from their bonnets, which are despoiled by some wretch who has not yet been caught, though a watch is being placed upon him.

....Yesterday Joseph Callahan entered proceedings in the District Court against John Gleason for slander, because, Callahan, John denounced him as a thief and averred his ability to prove it. John says it's false, and seeks redress accordingly.

....A partial hearing was had yesterday before Mayor Blackmore in the case of Officer P. G. Ryer who is charged by J. G. Aldinger with having a disorderly house. The testimony was put under oath and reiterated the statements he had made and which were published in our issue of yesterday. The investigation was adjourned until to-day in order to afford defendants an opportunity to procure witnesses to substantiate the allegations he has made.

....A leather house and a cigar establishment adjoin each other on Liberty street. Across the second story of the former is painted in large letters the word "Leather," and immediately above the cigar establishment, painted in the same size and kind of letters is the word "Cigars." The water spout running down between the houses hides the punctuation mark, if there is any, and the passer-by reads the curious sign "Leather Cigars."

....The Sexton of the First Baptist church on Fourth avenue yesterday identified the three silver goblets that were found on Monday last in the cellar of the dwelling house, No. 246 Penn street, as the property of the congregation. He also identified the silver vessels in which to receive the communion service and contribution plates had been broken open. A silver salver, four plates and four goblets were stolen. Only three of the goblets have been found. The full extent of the service has not yet been heard from.

....Hallow E'en will be appropriately celebrated this evening at Lafayette Hall by a grand ball under the auspices of the James Blackmore Boat Club, which is composed of the *creme de la creme* of the aquatic and other circles. This is the second annual ball of this club, and it promises even greater enjoyment and success than the first. Those who wish to spend a few hours in skipping the light fantastic toe, will have an opportunity. Young ladies and pleasure will here chase the fading hours of Hallow E'en with impunity.

....A German lady living at West Liberty in Lower St. Clair township had a narrow escape from death on Wednesday afternoon. She went into a room in the house near her dwelling and while there a large oak tree that had been standing on the hill side above, fell and striking the house about the center, crushed it almost to the ground. The screams of the lady and the noise of the falling tree brought the neighbors to the spot who extricated her uninjured, although she was completely wedged in and covered by the broken timbers.

....To-night, from all the indications that are observable, will be duly commemorated as a festival of fun and jollification, which genuine vivacity will find some outlet for its effervescence and some liberty for its pranks, while the manner thoughts of soberer years will have an interweaving of racier memories of earlier days; for is there age that cannot recall happy reminiscences of Hallowe'en? Is there youth that has not looked forward to the recurrence of the festal hour for the realization of many a long cherished pleasure—schemes.

....About twelve o'clock last night a man named J. H Fink, was brought to the Central Station by two officers who stated that they found him lying on his back on the pavement in front of Lafayette Hall, on Wood street. He was very much intoxicated, and it appears that Officer Dave Campbell had, shortly before, observed two individuals hovering around him as he was lying in the door of Lafayette Hall. Upon the approach of the officer they ran away, and as a watch was missing from the person of Fink on his arrival at the station, it is supposed that they robbed him. Campbell fired at them, but they were too far off for the shot to be effective.

....An accident occurred on Wednesday night at the Mount Oliver Incline Plane, which resulted in the wrecking of cars and the damaging of machinery. The ascending and descending cars had reached their destination, the machinery was not stopped at the proper moment, and the consequence was that the upper and lower cars struck the bumpers with such force as to smash the axles almost out of them. It is said that the safety clutch is all that protected the car at the head of the plane from dashing down the track. There were no passengers in the upper car, and those in the lower car escaped injury, although badly frightened with what might have happened. The officers of the company will investigate the cause of the accident and act promptly in the matter.

PERSONAL.

....Conductor Sammy Elliot, of the Wilkinsburg and Brinton accommodation on the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been furnished with an entire new train, having all the late improvements, including gas and heating, and, of course, as a result, Sammy is happy and collects fare and tickets with a larger smile than ever. The train is placed in good hands, as Mr. Elliot always proves himself courteous and obliging.

....Captain Samuel Adams, the original explorer of the Canyons of the Colorado river and the country in and southwest of the Rocky Mountains, is in the city, and proposes to deliver a lecture, for the benefit of the Memphis and Shreveport sufferers, if the necessary arrangements can be effected. The subject of Captain Adams' lecture is "The Ancient Ruins of Cities," and embraces valuable and interesting information obtained in his five years' explorations.

Take the Little Folks to
Blair's, 62 Fifth avenue,
or 68 Federal street,
and procure for them some nuts and a basket of fruit for Hallow Eve.

The Weber Piano
At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue.

REV. NEWMAN HALL.

The First Lecture of the Library Course Last Night—A Successful Opening.

The initial lecture of the Library course for the coming season was given last evening by the Rev. Newman Hall, of London, under the most favorable auspices. There was quite a large audience in attendance—fully as large as the best "opening night" for several years, apparently indicating that the financial pressure would have but little effect upon the pecuniary success of the season of '73-4. The lecture was preceded with an hour of instrumental music from Teorge's orchestral band, which would have formed a very agreeable prelude had the musicians given a somewhat more varied and more animated programme.

The reverend speaker appeared about eight o'clock, being introduced by Mr. W. P. Herbert chairman of the Lecture Committee. The gentleman is a good representative of the genuine Englishman, in accent, dress, and manner. He is rather above the medium hight, rather slender in physique, slightly stoop shoulder-ed; his face was decorated on either side with bushy whiskers of the Dundreary style, which served to bring out more distinctly the rather attenuated appearance of his countenance—as though he had kept himself by hard work or study from growing fat, from gaining too much avordupois. His supply of hair was not quite sufficient to envelop his head and a conspicuous bald spot on top was the result. His voice was not full nor very clear, but aside from the English accent his enunciation was very distinct, bordering on the precise, which rendered the work of listening to the hearer comparatively pleasant. He was dressed in clergyman's black, coat military style, buttoned at the neck and flowing, and a white cravat. The appearance of the man altogether was one of unostentation and earnestness, which impression was deepened by his manner of speaking, which was direct, and pointed as though he was addressing, not the crowd in mass, but one, and was exceedingly anxious to convince.

The topic upon which he talked for over an hour was the "Dignity of Labor." At the outstart he disclaimed any attempt to present new ideas, but appealed for attention while recalling old truths that carried with them the weight of centuries of demonstration. In the development of his theme he considered first the labor of the mind, then manual labor,—giving to the latter the prominence and devoting the greater portion of his time to its consideration. Labor, he said, was the great law of the universe and of humanity. The structure of the human frame betokened the activity for which he was intended. Health could not flourish in an atmosphere of sloth; the muscle shrank which was not strung; the joint stiffened which never moved. So it was with our intellectual faculties and powers. That which was intended for the temple of the Deity, without action and industry, became a melancholy ruin. Labor was so essential to the healthy development of our faculties that we could not at the present time, pay it duly. Labor of the brain was essential for directing the labor of the body. Sometimes one thought, such as that which led to the structure of the steam engine, had produced greater results than if the author had worked with his hands for ten thousand years. The Apostle Paul said: "If they will not work, neither shall they eat," which meant that a man had no right to the product of other people's labor if in some way he did not contribute to the common stock. There was dignity in labor, because it was the obedience of God's command. Man, more than the brutes, was dependent on labor. He must make his own raiment. Some men were said to be independent. That was a mistake—none of us were independent; we were all dependent on labor. While the man of toil owed much to the man of leisure, the man of leisure owed his very existence to the man of toil. Working people were more willing to listen to truth than the upper classes. While the aristocracy of Judea rejected Christ, and put him to death, the common people received him gladly. He mentioned as would-stock; shipments 6,158. Sheep: receipts 881; market quiet and unchanged.

"A DOSE IN TIME," &c.

If "a stitch in time saves nine," it is equally certain that a dose of a healthy tonic like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters taken at this inclement season of the year may save many an unpleasant twinge; a dose, however, is not to be neglected. The system must be thoroughly charged with this genial vegetable stimulant and invigorant. Commence taking it with the commencement of the atmospheric changes which distinguish the winter from the autumn. Thereby you will avoid those disturbances of the digestive organs, the liver and the more painfulills cases of the muscles and the nerves of sensation, which often render the period of the year which should be the merriest, a season of penance and gloom. The extraordinary power of Hostetter's Bitters which exhilarating restorative imparts to the most important functions of the body, render it an invaluable remedy for nervous debility, constipation, indigestion, torpidity of the liver, and intermittent fever.

MARRIED.